

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## OPEN FLOUTING OF DRY LAWS THREATENS TO BLOCK TRADE OF PROVINCIAL EXPORTERS

New Brunswick Aroused by Flourishing Rum Traffic—  
"Oyster Houses" and Clubs Dispense Beer and  
Ale Produced by Two St. John Breweries

The following is the eighth of a series of articles revealing source and method of supplying illicit liquor to United States drinkers. The facts presented were collected by investigators for The Christian Science Monitor.

It is brazen effrontery that imperils most seriously the continuance of New Brunswick's outlawed rum traffic today. Although the windows of the warehouses of the New Brunswick liquor exporters who first invaded the peaceful province from Montreal in May of 1921 when Quebec put its rum dispensing in the hands of the Quebec Liquor Commission, are guarded by heavy iron bars and stanch doors swung on massive hinges with strong locks, the signs of the times are disquieting to those interested in the traffic.

The exporters fear today that they may have gone too far. But for all that they are boldly importing alcoholic cargoes and sending the liquor into the United States.

About five months after the Rev. W. D. Wilson of Fredericton, New Brunswick's first chief prohibition inspector, had quit his thankless position after over two years' battling to enforce the prohibitory law which the people had passed, the first of the Montreal wholesalers who were forced to close their doors when Quebec began to operate its own liquor dispensing, shipped their stores of drinks down to St. John.

### Courts Prevent Seizure

A warehouse on the water front was leased for the purpose, and in St. John, leading city of the Province of New Brunswick, was set up an establishment for the exporting of liquor. With the invasion of St. John by the Montreal wholesaler, application was made to the court for an injunction forbidding the prohibition enforcement officials of New Brunswick from seizing the liquor brought down from Montreal. A temporary writ was accordingly issued.

No sooner was the temporary protection of the court afforded to the first Montreal wholesaler than the others began to avail themselves of the same opportunity to protect their goods from seizure. Carload after carload of liquor was sent over the railroads from Montreal and other warehouses along the convenient St. John harbor were re-leased and stored with spirituous merchandise.

Long before the resignation of the first chief prohibition inspector of New Brunswick, the intention of the Montreal wholesalers to remove as soon as possible to St. John was rumored. For a time these rumors were discredited. Then some of them tried to get Mr. Wilson's permission to store their goods in his district, but he saw the purpose behind the request and it was sternly refused. Mr. Wilson's somewhat dramatic retirement from his post followed and the appointment of Mr. Hariton in his stead.

Efforts to have a hearing in court for making permanent the temporary injunction protecting the goods of the Montreal wholesalers from seizure in St. John were made from time to time during the remainder of 1921, but in each instance under some legal pretext or other raised by adroit lawyers they failed and it was not until June or July of this year that a permanent injunction was finally refused by the court and the temporary injunction dissolved.

### Province's Laws Violated

In the meantime and under the temporary injunction which really no more than protected their goods from seizure by the prohibition enforcement officials of the Province, the former Montreal wholesalers began to dispose of their wares through various methods, but all in utter disobedience to the provincial laws and under no court sanction whatever.

Political influence was sought and obtained and the House of Assembly, in late 1921, passed a law altogether at variance with the will of the people of New Brunswick who had so recently voted for provincial prohibition and the means for its enforcement. The House of Assembly actually enacted a law whereby a license tax of \$1000 a year was placed on liquor warehouses where goods were held for export. At the same time the liquor taxation law passed by the legislature of a province refusing to allow such a traffic to flourish.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## HENRY FORD MEETS BLUENOSE IN SECOND HALIFAX CUP RACE

Skipper of Gloucester Fishing Schooner Agrees to Continue Series With Canadian Boat

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25.—The Gloucester fishing schooner, Henry Ford, led the Lunenburg schooner Blue nose across the line at the start of today's fisherman's race. Blue nose, however, had the better position, being to weather and blanketing the American boat. The official starting times were: Ford, 11:00:50; Blue nose, 11:00:59.

Three minutes after the start the Blue nose passed the Ford to the weather and took the lead. Both boats were off toward the first mark slowly as the wind had dropped to seven knots five minutes before the start. The Ford headed for the line sharp on the starboard tack, the Blue nose being well to weather. The Canadian came down slowly and a minute before the start was on the Ford's bow, completely taking her wind. The Ford tried hard to get out from under, but did not have quite speed

enough to go through the lee of the Blue nose, although she started nearly a length ahead.

At 11:21 the Blue nose crowded the Ford over toward the shore until both boats were practically before the wind. The Canadian was holding the weather position. Capt. Clayton Morrissey allowed the Blue nose to get by and then came up quickly on the wind and crossed astern of the Blue nose and came up on the weather of the Canadian. It was a clever piece of helmsmanship by Morrissey.

At 11:30 the Ford swung away for the first mark with about 100 yards lead and was dropping the Blue nose. The wind had increased a bit, and both boats sailed slow with booms well out to port.

Coming up to the mark the Blue nose, after being 100 yards behind, (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)



Some of the Leading Members in the New Bonar Law Government

## DRY SHIP PLEA GOING TO JUDGE BRANDEIS

Supersedes Order Expected to  
Prevent Seizures Pending  
High Court Ruling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—An effort by counsel for the ship companies which are seeking to prevent enforcement of the prohibition of liquor on foreign ships touching American ports and on American vessels outside territorial waters of the United States to obtain from Louis D. Brandeis, associate justice of the Supreme court, a supersedes order to hold up the dismissal of their injunction proceedings by Federal Judge Learned Hand of New York, was awaited here today.

Whether Justice Brandeis would act immediately on such a petition, which the lawyers announced they were preparing to submit to him, or wait until after the Supreme Court meets Nov. 13, was a subject of speculation.

If a supersedes order were obtained shortly, it was pointed out, interference by the Government with operation of the appellants' ships would be prevented until final decision by the Supreme Court on the legal point at issue, whereas the normal course would be for Federal officers to proceed with enforcement of the statute as soon as dismissal of the injunction case had been formally signed by Judge Hand.

Action also was expected on the issuance of temporary regulations submitted to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, which were understood to permit a certain latitude in the enforcement of the law pending a final ruling from the Supreme Court. These regulations, which were withheld from publication until they could be reviewed by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, it was intimated, affect medicinal alcoholic supplies and stocks of liquor designed for use by crews when "gross ratings" for them are required by their governments or by long established custom.

The President Harding of the United States Line reached New York yesterday from England, bringing under lock and seal five gallons of brandy which the captain had to take on board in Tilbury Docks, London, in order to comply with British laws covering the granting of clearance papers.

Captain Pendleton said that, after he had unloaded the ship's supply of liquor in London in compliance with wireless orders from the Shipping Board, he was refused clearance papers by the British Board of Trade, which insisted that he comply with the law requiring ships to carry a gallon of brandy for each 100 steerage passengers. The brandy remained under seal throughout the voyage.

EBB VALE DEADLOCK LIFTED  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The unofficial conference of employers and workers, which had been adjourned by the Ebb Vale deadlock announced that they have agreed on a basis to resume work on Monday next. The stoppage lasted six weeks and is affecting 10,000 miners and iron and steel workers.

TO LECTURE IN AMERICA  
By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 25.—Don Sturzo, political secretary of the Popular Party (Romani), has accepted an invitation to visit America, where he will deliver lectures on Italian politics and also look into the immigration question.

## PEACE CONFERENCE PROBLEM BECOMES MORE COMPLICATED

Bulgaria to Open Up Western Thrace Question—France Still Supporting Turkey—Mosul Question Revived

By CRAWFORD PRICE  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Three developments connected with the Near East situation call for passing comment. In the first place, Italy has raised an objection to Lausanne as a suitable venue for the forthcoming conference. It will be remembered that prior to the Greek débâcle a conference was fixed for Venice. Italy now wishes to retain the privilege of offering its hospitality to the nations as desired—at some city in central or southern Italy. Precisely what advantages there may be in having the little fleeting prestige to compensate the states for the expense of housing conferences of this nature it is not easy to understand, but it is a matter which more than once has provoked serious dissension among the claimant states.

In the present instance Lausanne is agreeable to France, therefore presumably to Angora, while the British Foreign Office is prepared to accept any reasonable suggestion. It must, however, be borne in mind that Italy is at present in a disgruntled mood. The presence of Yugoslavia and Rumania as full-fledged members of the Conference is disagreeable to her, while she has taken the British official protest against the denunciation of the agreements concerning the future Aegean islands very much to heart.

Bulgaria's Designs

A second development permits us to obtain a surer grasp on Bulgarian designs. Under the treaty of Neuilly, Bulgaria received an outlet to the Aegean Sea at Kavala, but Mr. Stambouliki now claims Dedeagatch. Now while Kavala is an excellent deep water port, Dedeagatch is merely an open roadstead which is comparatively of little use to anybody. The Bulgarian object therefore is to open the whole question of Western Thrace. In its turn this represents a challenge to the Treaty of Neuilly, and it is noteworthy that Mr. Stambouliki is reported to have declared that since the Sèvres Treaty has been scrapped, that of Neuilly cannot be expected to remain as originally drawn. Whether or not these sentiments postulate the existence of a Turco-Bulgarian arrangement remains to be seen, but in the meantime it brings the Little Entente officially into the arena.

Thus the dangers often outlined in this correspondence are seen to mature. The disappearance of the Greek army robbed the Allies of the only means of imposing a satisfactory peace on Turkey, jeopardized the freedom of the Straits and threatened Europe with renewed warfare, while Turkey's successful attack on the Treaty of Sèvres set a precedent for Bulgaria, Hungary and Germany, which has yet to find its most menacing expression.

Turkey Claims Mosul

Thirdly, the Angora Assembly has published a statement to the effect

## BRITISH CABINET BEGINS TO FUNCTION

Members of New Bonar Law  
Administration Sworn In at  
Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—The Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Andrew Bonar Law, was sworn in at Buckingham Palace this morning. As a result of the taking of the oath of office, the members of the Cabinet began to function as the new Government immediately.

The ministers of the resigned Lloyd George Government this morning attended a Privy Council in Buckingham Palace to surrender their seals and portfolios. Winston Spencer Churchill, former Secretary for the Colonies, owing to his inability to be present, sent his seals by proxy.

The retiring ministers arrived at the Palace at 10 o'clock. They passed in with "musical honors" supplied by the Guards Band, which was participating in the customary change of guard at the Palace. They were received by King George separately. The new ministers began to arrive at 11 o'clock, the meeting of the Privy Council for swearing in the new Cabinet being fixed for 11:15 with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught present.

Mr. Lloyd George, who as retiring Prime Minister had previously said good-bye to the King, passed along the front of the Palace on his way to address the meeting of Coalition Liberal members of Parliament as his former Cabinet ministers were leaving.

Comments in Press

The Times thinks the country's reception of the appointments "should be favorable and should insure the good will of all who wish to see an efficient, businesslike government."

The Daily Express' comment is: "The Ministry will win the confidence of the country."

The Daily Mail declares there are signs of revolt in Scotland, particularly Glasgow, against Mr. Bonar Law's administration which are especially ominous, and predicts there may be strange turns of the political wheel before polling day.

The Liberal newspapers are naturally critical. The Lloyd Georgian Daily Chronicle uses the caption: "Lilliput on the Front Bench," and finds it "a case not for argument, but laughter."

"The men Mr. Bonar Law is assembling under his banner," says The Westminster Gazette, "are fragments of the coalition which the country condemns. Upon them rests the charge of extravagances and other blunders which applies to the whole coalition."

The Asquithian Daily News declares the Ministry contains but few able men.

The New Ministry

The composition of the Bonar Law Government follows:

Lord President of the Council, Marquess of Salisbury.

Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Cave.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, William C. Bridgeman.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Marquess Curzon.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Devonshire.

Editorials .....

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE ANNOUNCES POLICY IN COMING ELECTION

Former Premier to Oppose Labor  
and Hit Back in Self-Defense  
at Independent Liberals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Lloyd George fulfilled expectations at the Hotel Victoria here today and defined the Coalition Liberal election policy at last. It is:

1. To oppose Labor as representing an attitude at present antagonistic to the national welfare.

2. To hit back in self-defense at the independent Liberals since they propose to contest Coalition Liberal seats and "you cannot force your company on those who don't want you."

3. To offer conditional co-operation to the Conservatives, provided Diehard candidates are not put up either directly or indirectly to attack Coalition seats.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the position of his party as standing between the extremes of Socialism or Labor on the one side, and of Diehard Toryism or Conservatives on the other, and pronounced for keeping his following together as an independent group to await events in the new Parliament, to which he anticipated a return in sufficient strength to sway the balance. He had no policy to advocate different in any material respects from that advocated by the Conservative leaders, except so far as the latter might at any time have given way to the extremism of their Tory wing. He carried his audience, which included all the principal Coalition leaders, enthusiastically with him and his declaration means, the formation of a central group in Parliament ready to coalesce with moderate opinion on either side.

He made a number of friendly references to the United States and to the vital importance of Anglo-American co-operation in the interests of world peace, which were especially cordially received.

## Plea Made for Full Payment of British Debts and Unity of Action With United States

LONDON, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press)—"I will support any party and any government that pursues a policy of peace, economy and steady progress, neither revolutionary nor reactionary, and does it efficiently," the former Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, told the Coalition Liberal members of Parliament at a meeting today.

In another part of his speech he made the declaration: "Great Britain must pay America all her debts." He also urged unity in action between Britain and the United States.

"I am for the League of Nations," he said, "but until you get the United States and all the great nations of Europe, as well as the small, the League will be crippled and cannot serve its full purpose."

### Germany Ought to Pay

On the question of German reparations Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We should not attempt to impose upon Germany any payment which is beyond her capacity. What is within her capacity she ought to pay."

The former Premier expressed himself with some definiteness as regards the question of Russia.

"I am strongly in favor of the renewal of a pact with Russia," he declared.

Dealing with Great Britain's foreign relations in general, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"It is said Great Britain is not going to extend her responsibilities. But you must not be afraid of your responsibilities. The policy of Great Britain must be peace-loving, but unafraid. If I stand alone, I will realize any departure from it."

"I will never let Great Britain down. I will not stand by or for any man who does. Whatever government is in power we must not offer it any factious opposition. There must be no haggling criticism; there must be fair play."

"We are told that the new Government is a Government of tranquility, in what respect does a policy of tranquility differ from ours? If tranquility means any change from the existing conditions of things then it is bad."

### Co-operation Favored

"We have made peace in Europe, we have made peace in the Near East. What does the new policy mean? It's no use using words unless they mean something."

"I am all for co-operation with the Allies, but Great Britain has her own responsibilities. She has her own mission in the world and she must stand by it."

In the course of his dealing with home affairs, Mr. Lloyd George declared the first purpose of any government in its policy at home must be to do everything to improve trade, "Steady economy is essential," he added, "and I ask that the new Chancellor of the Exchequer shall pursue the policy of the old."

"Mr. McKenna says things are worse. I know Mr. McKenna, and, quite frankly he was the man most responsible for the Liberal division in 1918."

"Mr. McKenna was always denouncing me because from profound convictions I thought it essential there should be a change in the direction of the war."

### Tory Revolt Explained

ties. It was our policy then, and it is our policy now."

Referring to the Conservatives who broke away from the Coalition and, by their defeat of Austen Chamberlain as Conservative leader brought about the accession of Andrew Bonar Law to the Premiership, he said:

"I can understand the revolt of the under-secretaries. There were subalterns who would like to be captains, and captains who would like to be made colonels or full 'generals.' At another point he said: 'The country's interest is the thing that matters, at the beginning, at the end and all the time. The peril is not over. Alone the Conservative Party cannot defend the great interests which are our common concern.'

"The Conservatives may win the next victory. I doubt that, but supposing they do, that is not the end of the war between the two great conflicting ideas of the organization of society. Our business is to see that this blunder shall not do harm to our country."

**Capital and Labor**

"You must have industrial co-operation in this country. Capital and Labor must work together."

"I should also like to see a policy which would encourage more people to devote their energy to the cultivation of the soil."

"Although I am against artificial stimulants to trade, there is perfectly legitimate help you can give in order to give it a little lift. We have the experiment of the recent facilities act, it being a great success."

Speaking of the break-up of the Coalition, forced by the vote of the Conservatives at the Carlton Club last week, Mr. Lloyd George declared there had been "no difference of policy or principle within the Government before the break-up."

"There has been disappointment at that Leeds I did not ring out a great slogan. I had no slogan. It was hardly worth while breaking up a great national combination in order to substitute Lord Salisbury for Lord Balfour as president of the Council."

Mr. Lloyd George, later on in his speech, told the Coalition Liberals he was addressing that he was convinced their numbers were by no means small.

"The short journeys I have taken recently in the country," he said, "indicate to me that there are a good many Coalition Liberals."

**Stands for National Unity**

Of the independent Liberals, he said:

"The independent Liberals are continuing themselves still less with principles than with piques. They are not concerning themselves with what happens to Liberalism but with the defeat of Coalition Liberalism."

"If 'Diehard' candidates are put up to attack Coalition Liberals, then we shall have no alternative but to spread the war. If the Conservatives mean to smash up national unity all round we will stand for it all round."

"In the next Parliament we will see that whoever wins there shall be no detriment to the national interest from revolutionary or reactionary measures."

"I don't say that Mr. Bonar Law is a reactionary, but there is the same danger with the Conservatives as with the Labor Party. They have a fanatical cult."

"Marquess Curzon," he added, "has great qualities, but I have never regarded him as a great bulwark against reaction or against anything else."

"Labor has declared ruthless warfare upon us. In self-defense, therefore, you have to fight and resist the onslaughts of the Socialistic Party in this country. The principles put forward by the extreme section of them go to the root of national prosperity, and under no conditions can we accept them."

**Indian Press Rejoices**

at Premier's Downfall

*By Special Cable*

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.—The European press here discusses the fall of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition impartially and dispassionately, which attitude is characteristic of that taken by the Englishmen abroad and away from home. In the eyes of Englishmen here the Premier knew little about India, but his few utterances showed him to be sympathetic and "untarnished" as it is put, with the Montagu brush. The native press is frankly exultant, the moderates and extremists being equally emphatic that his Indian Civil Service speech caused Indians to regard him as unfriendly to reform, while his pro-Greek policy caused the Muhammadans to regard him, in the words of the *Bombay Chronicle*, as "the inveterate enemy of Islam." The *Bengalee* of Calcutta speaks of Humpty Dumpty with his hugger-mugger policy having fallen beyond redemption. The *Aurima Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta says that the former Premier "kept the people continually drunk." The crisis means the exit of Mr. Lloyd George and cleverness and enter Gandhi and character." The Advocate of India, Bombay, and the Moslem Outlook, Lahore, rejoice that the Premier's Near Eastern policy caused his fall. The European press, while referring appreciatively to Mr. Lloyd George's war services, consider the Coalition had outstayed its usefulness.

**WARRANT TO ARREST BELA KUN**

GENEVA, Oct. 25.—A warrant for the arrest of Bela Kun, former head of the Hungarian Soviet Government, which time after the war, was issued today by the federal police department. Bela Kun is reported to be in hiding in Switzerland with a false Swiss passport made out in the name of "Adler."

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## TURKS ORGANIZE DEFENSE IN THRACE

Several Villages Obliged to Take Action, Declares New Civil Governor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25 (By The Associated Press)—Several regrettable incidents have occurred in Eastern Thrace despite the presence of allied military detachments, says a statement by Shakir Bey, the first made public since his appointment as civil governor of Thrace for the Turkish Nationalist Government.

The Turkish populations in the Province are "behaving excellently," adds the statement, and it is untrue that the Turkish irregulars are operating there.

"If several Turkish villages have been forced to organize for defense against incursions," Shakir Bey declares, "it is certain they have maintained an admirable resistance, wishing only to protect their lives and honor."

"The Administration of the Province will observe the same rules toward the Greeks and Armenians as in Asia Minor, namely, that men of military age will be concentrated in prison camps, those who have been traitors will be punished and all others, if peaceable and honest, will be permitted to continue to live and work in absolute safety."

**Italy Regards Favorably Russia's Demand to Take Part**

*By Special Cable*

ROME, Oct. 25.—Russia's demand to take part in the Eastern conference is favorably considered by diplomatic circles in Rome. The prevalent opinion is that the conference, besides discussing the Eastern question, should examine all the problems affecting the newly-formed states which are still unsolved, the chief of which being the question of the independence of Eastern Galicia.

The Polish Minister to Rome has handed a note to Carlo Schanzer, the Foreign Minister asking for Italy's approval of Poland's action in Galicia, where they have summoned elections. This is considered a violation of the Treaty of St. Germain, and Italy seems ready to ask the Allies for joint action to compel respect for the treaty.

Kezai Pasha has sent a message to Gabriele D'Annunzio asking the poet to visit the East and thanking him for the interest he has shown on behalf of an oppressed people. The message will shortly be published with Signor D'Annunzio's declaration that Italy ranks first among the nations of the world to obtain the freedom of oppressed peoples.

**Officers to Be Tried**

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—According to the latest report the former governmental officers and military chiefs arrested by the revolutionists at the time of the dethronement of King Constantine will be tried by an extraordinary court-martial.

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"Marquess Curzon," he added, "has great qualities, but I have never regarded him as a great bulwark against reaction or against anything else."

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**BRITISH CABINET BEGINS TO FUNCTION**

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State for India, Viscount

Peel; Secretary of State for War, the Earl

of Derby; First Lord of the Admiralty, Lt.-Col.

L. C. M. S. Amery.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir

Philip Lloyd-Greame.

Minister of Health, Sir Arthur

Griffith-Boscawen.

Minister of Agriculture, Sir Robert

A. Sanders.

Secretary for Scotland, Viscount

Novar.

Attorney-General, Douglas McG. Hogg.

Lord Advocate, Hon. W. A. Watson.

President of the Board of Education, Edward F. L. Wood, M. P., for the

Ripon division of Yorkshire.

**Great Activity Prevails in All Political Camps**

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—Mr. Bonar Law's government and its prospects at the polls still overshadow all other questions here. The new cabinet contains no very outstanding personalities. No less than seven of its members held office in Mr. Lloyd George's government and it is noticeable that the new combination includes two former Governors-General of the British overseas dominions, besides a former Vice-roy of India. It is a sound representative national body, pre-eminently Conservative in character. It possesses in Stanley Baldwin a financier of whom such a distinguished Liberal as Reginald McKenna said yesterday that his name would be welcomed in the general and unconditional support of the Fascisti.

The greatest activity now prevails in all political camps. The independent Liberals last night issued a manifesto declaring for Free Trade, political and legal equality for women and a policy of social service which stresses education, housing, public health and unemployment.

Another outstanding incident was the speech at Bradford last night by Lord Grey of Fallodon, than whom no one carries greater weight in independent Liberal quarters. It is noticeable, therefore, that in the course of a party address he found himself admitting candidly that "if there were a question of alternatives, of course I would prefer a Liberal government with which I should find myself in complete agreement, but I should infinitely prefer a straight Conservative government to a return to the old Coalition."

This represents the attitude widely prevalent today in circles which would ordinarily have voted Liberal. Taken

in conjunction with Mr. McKenna's pronouncement yesterday in favor of the Conservative candidate for the City of London, it is indicative of a state of things which so improves the otherwise not altogether cheerful prospect of the Conservatives as to render all forecasting of elections unreliable.

Mr. Bonar Law left for Glasgow this afternoon to preach the gospel of "Tranquillity and Safety First," tomorrow. Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, are scheduled to proceed to the same destination on Friday, where they will attempt to administer what they consider an antidote to the new Prime Minister's doctrine. The Labor Party will issue its party manifesto tonight. Before the week is ended, the British electorate will have all kinds of political programs at its disposal.

## ITALIAN PORTFOLIOS DENIED TO FASCISTI

Benito Mussolini Delivers Peace Speech at Demonstration—No Constructive Program

*By Special Cable*

NAPLES, Oct. 24.—Thirty thousand Fascisti yesterday marched through Naples in order to obtain recruits in southern Italy which has hitherto shown but little interest in the movement. Judging from appearances Naples is too intent on doing nothing to accept the Fascisti enthusiastically, but the gathering is important because it gave Benito Mussolini the opportunity of making an impressive speech in the San Carlo opera house, with a background of black-clad Fascisti waving flags before the scenery of the third act of Madame Butterfly.

Signor Mussolini is certainly a born leader with a full appreciation of the value of careful staging. Preceded by a fanfare of trumpets, he came solemnly to the front of the stage with a stern, unsmiling face with out-thrust chin, marking the energy and determination which has enabled him to organize and discipline a body of men stronger than Italy's army.

Unfortunately, the speech itself gave no indication of the Fascisti's future plans. Signor Mussolini declared that they were determined to rule the country, and said that his demand for the portfolios of the Exterior, Marine, War, Aviation, Labor, and Public Works had been refused by the Government, but he did not say whether he proposed to turn out the Government by force. It is felt that the moment has come for the Fascisti to "deliver the goods."

The apparent lack of program has caused great disappointment. Probably the leaders are beginning to realize that there is a great difference between destruction and construction; and, having achieved all the destruction for which there was the least excuse, they cannot see how to begin the work of construction, especially as a preliminary step must be taken to make every effort to put the proposed reforms into effect, and thereby jeopardize her indemnity payments.

Sir John thinks the time would then have arrived for the commission formally to declare Germany in voluntary default.

It is not unlikely that the British already have obtained certain concessions from the French Government in return. It is reported that these may take the form of indefinitely postponing the Brussels financial conference, leaving the entire reparations problem in the hands of the commission, a point on which Sir John Bradbury has been strongly insistent.

The fact that the committee on guarantees is not to accompany the Reparations Commission to Berlin is taken here to mean that France also has altered her viewpoint, since the original French plan would have included the imposition of new reforms to the committee.

## ALLIES AGREED ON TERMS TO GERMANY

Reparations Commission Goes to Berlin With Settled Plan—British Concession to France

PARIS, Oct. 25 (By The Associated Press)—A modification of Great Britain's position regarding reparations, indicated by Sir John Bradbury at a meeting of the Reparations Commission yesterday, will make it possible for the commission to leave Paris for Berlin next Sunday with a unanimous allied agreement on what measures will be imposed on Germany's financial administration for the purpose of averting a total collapse of that country.

The unanimous decision to go to Berlin was taken after Sir John Bradbury had definitely made known that he, on behalf of Great Britain, was willing to vote to declare Germany in voluntary default of her agreement provided she refused to carry out within a reasonable time requests for the internal reforms which the commission will make in Berlin.

This was a big surprise to the reparations commission, since it was a decided concession to the French viewpoint. Heretofore the British representatives had refused to declare Germany in default under any conditions, and also had declined to be a party to any move which might be considered as interfering with Germany's internal affairs.

To "Suggest" Drastic Reforms

Sir John had told M. Barthou, the French representative on the commission, that he thinks the commission has the right to "suggest" certain drastic reforms in Germany's internal financial system to the end that the budget may be balanced and the mark stabilized. Should Germany fail to make every effort to put the proposed reforms into effect, and thereby jeopardize her indemnity payments, Sir John thinks the time would then have arrived for the commission formally to declare Germany in voluntary default.

Mr. Keeling was present at the hearing in New Orleans as attorney for the State of Texas. At the conclusion of that hearing, Mr. Keeling explained that the court's decision had not changed the status of the controversy, that Mr. Pddy's name could not be printed on ballots for use at the general election, but that Texas voters, if they desired to do so, could write his name on the ballot and thus vote in Federal Court.

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## MANY TRADE SHIPS BOUND FOR BOSTON

Nearly Three Score Expected to Dock With Varied Cargoes Within Next 30 Days

During the next 30 days a total of about 54 steamers will reach Boston harbor from all quarters of the world, bringing an aggregate of approximately \$40,000,000 worth of merchandise, including wool, cotton, hides, crude rubber and hemp.

Although this is one of the largest lists of overseas steamers ever en route to Boston at one time, the importance of this to the port of Boston is lessened somewhat by the fact that more than half of the vessels are making Boston but a port of call, terminating their voyages at some other seaport on the American coast, or calling elsewhere prior to their arrival at Boston. This is especially significant in view of the facts brought out at the recent hearings before Interstate Commerce Commission officials regarding efforts to abolish railroad rate differentials which work to the disadvantage of Boston's overseas trade.

Maritime authorities whose business requires that they be well versed in the commercial conditions of New England say that this fleet of steamers undoubtedly would be bringing most of their cargoes to Boston were it not for the unfavorable freight rates now prevailing on import and export merchandise, destined to and from the middle west.

This fact is strikingly illustrated, for example, in the imports of English china clay and Scandinavian wood pulp, destined for the large paper-manufacturing establishments in Michigan and the middle west. Steamers bringing these commodities frequently have a divided cargo, that is, part for the New England paper mills and part for those in the middle west. Were it not for the higher rates asked for moving goods from Boston to the middle west, these vessels would be able to discharge their complete cargoes at Boston, distributing from here by rail. At present they call at Portland, Me., or Boston, according to point of destination of the New England cargo, then proceed to Baltimore, Md., or Philadelphia to land material destined for the middle west, owing to lower railroad rates from those ports.

Of the total fleet now on the way to Boston, 19 vessels are coming from the Far East, 13 from Liverpool, London, etc., six from South America, three from Hamburg, Rotterdam, etc., three from Scandinavian ports, two from Alexandria, two from Australia, two from Glasgow, one from South Africa, one from Antwerp, one from Chile, and one from Mediterranean ports.

There also are several vessels on the way to Boston with foreign coal and pig iron which were not included in the total figures mentioned above. In connection with the receipts of pig iron at Boston, there is a possibility of permanent business being established. Prior to the recent coal strike in American mines, little pig iron was imported. Dealers supplying New England foundries with Buffalo and eastern Pennsylvania iron were unable to obtain their usual allotments because coal was not available for its manufacture. In turning to English and Scotch iron, the dealers made every effort to get only the best quality iron, with the result that foundries have found the product of fine grade.

The dealers hope to find a market for this foreign iron when domestic conditions are more normal, thus adding a permanent item to the list of imports and incidentally adding to the foreign trade of the port of Boston.

## MAINE GOVERNOR'S ATTITUDE ON NAVY DAY IS CRITICIZED

BATH, Me., Oct. 25—Harold M. Sewell, a member of the advisory committee of the Conference for Limitation of Armaments, says that the reason given by Governor Baxter for non-participation in Navy Day was no more logical than to refuse to celebrate July 4. "Neither the President, who called the arms conference, nor the Administration," he said, "had raised this objection, nor any delegate; neither had Secretary Hughes, Elihu Root, nor Senators Lodge and Underwood, nor had it been raised by any member of the advisory committee, nor by the eminent women headed by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird and Mrs. Winter, president of the Federated Women's Clubs, who might be expected to be as responsive to the cause of peace as any in the land; not by such representative members as Justice Sutherland, Secretary Hoover, Samuel Gompers, nor Theodore Roosevelt, who stands for the navy as his father did and is an enthusiastic sponsor of the celebration fittingly called on his father's birthday."

"It was to combat those who would

oppose the work of the conference and to make what navy we have efficient and to instill into our youth that pride in our navy which the Governor eloquently depicts that 'Navy Day was originated,'" said Mr. Sewell, "and surely in these times when school books are written belittling the men who heroically established and preserved our liberties, when socialism is abroad in the land, such aims do not seem unworthy the endorsement of the Governor of a State whose sons in every form of service have gone down to the seas in ships and carried her fame to the ends of the earth."

## SHOE WORKERS QUIT BENCHES TO ATTEND POLITICAL RALLIES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 25 (Special)—Thousands of shoe factory employees, members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, vacated their benches and machines yesterday and held mass meetings in five halls besides participating in street demonstrations.

Socialist speakers addressed a gathering of 1000 or more people in Haverhill square in the early afternoon urging the shoe workers to register for the coming municipal election and oust the present incumbents at City Hall. Mayor Parkman B. Flanders, who is a Socialist, was not included in the tirade against the city officials and his candidacy for re-election was indorsed.

The situation is the outcome of the labor difficulty which started when the employees of the J. H. Winchell & Co. left their work weeks ago and which developed into a contest between the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Boot & Shoe Workers Union for supremacy.

One Haverhill publication severely criticized the tactics of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in a recent issue, printing two communications purported to be written by members of the union who objected to the methods of the union as carried out by the leaders. The office of the publication was visited Monday afternoon and again yesterday by crowds which numbered hundreds and it became necessary to notify the police department.

## PLATFORM OF LAW AND ORDER SENATE CANDIDATE ISSUED

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Oct. 25 (Special)—The Rev. James I. Bartholomew, independent candidate for the United States Senate on the law-and-order ticket, announced today his platform. His candidacy and the platform were indorsed by the Rhode Island Baptist Ministers' Association in session in Providence. Mr. Bartholomew, who is a Methodist clergyman, had previously declared his candidacy in view of the unsatisfactory records of Senator Peter G. Gerry, Democratic candidate, and R. Livingston Beeckman, Republican candidate. Mr. Bartholomew and Lieut.-Gov. Harold J. Gross, candidate of the Republican convention for Governor, are the only general candidates now indorsed by the law-and-order committee.

Mr. Bartholomew in his platform favors: Enforcement of all laws; the unbroken continuance of the Volstead law; harmonizing of state prohibition law with federal law; abolition of the property ownership qualification for voters in Rhode Island; abolition of child labor; a state 48-hour law; laws providing improved conditions for workers; age pensions; uniform small loan law; the right of employer and employee alike to organize; the right to collective bargaining; compulsory arbitration between Capital and Labor; either the United States should enter the League of Nations or offer plan of better international organization; speedy and accurate care for disabled war veterans; nonpartisan tariff commission; retention of the graduated income tax; bestowing of full power in the Federal Government to prevent lynching; and equal rights for American citizens without respect to race, creed, or color.

PELLETIER VOTING IS CALLED ANARCHY

Declaring that a vote for Joseph C. Pelletier is a vote for anarchy and that the voters of Suffolk County have before them the responsibility in the election of affirming their support of lawful government, Thomas C. O'Brien, district attorney of Suffolk County and candidate for re-election, carried him with the audience gathered in the Robert Gould Shaw School at a meeting under the auspices of the West Roxbury Citizens Association. Mr. O'Brien was applauded for several minutes and the sentiment of the meeting was marked by an appreciation of the law and order issue in the campaign for district attorney.

## HOLEPROOF HOSIERY IN Wool—Worsted—Silk and Wool

We can now satisfy the strong demand for famous Holeproofs in fall and winter weights

### For Women

	(Per Pair)
Silk and Wool Rib Top.....	\$2.00
Silk and Wool, Clocked.....	2.50
Silk and Wool, Clocked.....	3.00
(Per Box of 3 Pairs, Ribbed)	4.75
Silk and Wool (Per Box of 3 Pairs)	4.75
Sole BOSTON AGENTS—MAIL ORDERS FILLED	

**TALBOT CO.**

395-403 Washington Street, Boston

## MINIMUM WAGE LAW OPPOSED

### Massachusetts Manufacturers Ask Commission to Repeal It

Opponents of the Massachusetts minimum wage law for the protection of women and children in industry in the State again marshaled their forces and appeared today before the special commission on minimum wage and unemployment, asking repeal of the law and opposing the proposition for insertion of a mandatory provision in the

business as the uppermost thought of those in charge of the measure.

He called attention to economies in governmental administration put into effect at Washington since President Harding took the helm, and to the immense savings, he said, thus effected for taxpayers.

Mr. Moses' address was delivered at a meeting held primarily in the interests of the campaign for re-election of Fred B. Germer (R.), Representative from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

## LUTHERANS PLEAD FOR WEAK NATIONS

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25—The

Christian law of love and justice demands that the autonomy and rights of weaker nations shall be recognized by the stronger, that the rights of minorities, whether racial, political or religious, shall be respected and protected and that freedom of religious faith and worship shall everywhere be guaranteed, declares a report adopted yesterday at the biennial convention of the United Lutheran church.

This report urged extension of the peace disarmament program, and ap-

pealed to "Christians everywhere" to use their influence and rights as citizens to secure the election or appointment to office of just and righteous men who will administer the affairs of government in such manner as will best serve the interests not only of their own people, but also of all people of whatever nation or race, and pray unceasingly for the universal prevalence of peace and good will."

## FILM CENSORSHIP COMPLAINT DROPPED

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A complaint filed by Charles D. Newton, attorney-general, against the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation for an alleged violation of the state motion picture censorship laws, was dismissed today by a general sessions grand jury.

The fury reported the dismissal after questioning a member of the board of censors.

The motion picture corporation had failed, it was charged, to make certain eliminations ordered by the censors from one of its plays, until after it had been shown several times.

## TRAFFIC CLUB OPENS ROOMS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The Traffic Club has opened its new rooms, occupying 4500 square feet of space in the basement of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. This club is a business and social organization with a membership of 1600 representatives of railroad, steamship, industrial and allied interests, and is affiliated with the Associated Traffic Clubs of America.

## HENRY FORD MEETS BLUENOSE IN SECOND HALIFAX CUP RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

began to gain, and caught and passed the Ford 100 yards from the buoy, passing the latter's stern and taking her wind. The Bluenose's staysail was hoisted before she luffed around the mark, and she gained a few more seconds by good sailing. The Ford was slow. She split tacks immediately and stood inshore. The Bluenose had a lead of 25 seconds at the first turn. The boats turned the mark as follows: Bluenose, 11:47:50; Ford, 11:48:15.

At 12:05 the Ford's inshore hitch paid nothing but a sharp luff and the American boat soon stood back on the starboard tacks and followed the starboard tacks and followed the Bluenose. The Bluenose was leading by 20 yards, was pointing higher and footed a trifle faster. The wind had increased to 10 knots, both boats being off the mark.

At 12:30 the Bluenose had increased its lead to 400 yards. The Ford, however, had edged a bit to windward and was holding herself a trifle higher, probably on account of her staysails.

The wind had breezed up a trifle more and was blowing a full 12 knots, both boats being off the mark.

The Bluenose tacked to port at 12:40, and crossed the Ford by 200 yards. The Bluenose, after taking the port tack, set her staysail to windward. The Ford kept on the starboard tack. At 12:45, when a trifle to the windward of the Bluenose, she tacked to port. The Ford was quicker in stays than on Monday. The Ford was 100 yards to windward of the Bluenose's wake, but nearly half a mile astern. The Ford was badly handicapped by the leech of her mainsail, which had been cut twice by orders of the committee.

At 1 o'clock the Bluenose was lead-

ing the Ford by nearly a mile, although the Ford was standing higher. The breeze had increased to 15 knots as a high and a sea was running.

Captain Morrissey set up his staysail at 1:10, and at once the Ford began to overhaul the Bluenose. In 10 minutes the American boat had cut the lead of the Canadian to about half a mile and was holding a better breeze. The race instead of being a Canadian affair, became an exciting contest again. At 1:20 the boats were within four miles of the second mark with the Bluenose leading by 700 yards.

The Bluenose took the starboard tack for the mark at 1:21, and seemed to be able to head straight for the buoy with her sails drawing nicely. Captain Morrissey did not wait until he crossed the wake of the Bluenose but tacked at 1:23 for the mark. The American boat at the time was about 600 yards to leeward of the Bluenose but was being pitched for the mark. At 1:30 it looked as if the Bluenose would make the buoy but that the Ford would have to take another tack to port to reach it.

About 1:40 the wind slackened up again to less than 10 knots, and having a trifle to the southward headed off both boats in their efforts to make the second mark. This threw the Ford farther to leeward, and at 1:45 the Bluenose had a lead again of nearly half a mile and seemed to be increasing it. Both boats had their staysails set, and on each the crews were huddled in the waist, with their respective skippers standing alone at the wheel. The weather had cleared, but the stiff breeze earlier in the day had left a lump of a sea through which both boats wallowed and splashed.

At 1:55 the Ford tacked to port, but neither boat was able to fetch the mark.

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## Oriental Rugs

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at  $\frac{1}{2}$  Price

While this event appeals to only a few on account of the extremely high quality of the rugs offered, its appeal is certainly very strong, when such rugs as these are offered at such prices.

These are Special

Persian Hamadans

28.00

2.3x4 feet

Persian Dozarts

59.00

4½x6 feet

Eighth Floor

## FEDERAL CURB FOR FUEL USURY ASKED

### Mr. Phelan Would Eliminate "Go-Betweens" Who Merely Make Coal Prices Higher

Declaring that some action must be taken for the elimination of "the roll-top, swivel-chair dealer" in the business of coal distribution, James J. Phelan, Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator, today wrote to Conrad E. Spens, federal fuel distributor, condemning the profits exacted by the so-called "go-between."

Co-operation between the fuel distributors of the New England states has been enlisted by Mr. Phelan in his campaign against this factor, which goes to increase the price of coal to the consumer. The other states have made similar requests to Mr. Spens for action, while William H. Woodlin, New York administrator, also has notified Mr. Phelan that his State will co-operate.

Many complaints have been received by Mr. Phelan from dealers protesting against profits demanded by "go-betweens." They have asked for relief, that they may compete in the market with those dealers obtaining their fuel at prices established at the mines.

In his letter to Mr. Spens, Mr. Phelan said:

### "Go-Between" Expensive Factor

"I wish to reiterate that if the public is to get advantage of the prices named for 'company' coal and that part of the production controlled by the 'independents' who have agreed to the \$9.25 maximum, some way must be found to eliminate the roll-top, swivel-chair dealer commonly referred to as the 'go-between' and sometimes to a jobber, and who is supposed to get the 'go-between' between the emergency price and the regular price asked of the local dealers, which based on prices now being asked might range anywhere from \$2 to \$5, if not even higher.

Mr. Phelan goes on to ask if there is not some way by which Mr. Spens, as federal fuel distributor, can clarify the situation as regards the "go-between," and states that unless some course is taken, he cannot see clearly how Massachusetts is going to be much benefited by the so-called "company prices" at the mines established by concerns controlling 75 per cent of the production, and ranging from \$7.90 to \$8.50 a ton, or from the so-called "independent prices" at mines which control another 20 per cent of the output, and which have agreed upon a maximum price of \$9.25 a ton, the figure it is hoped to have fixed by Oct. 31 upon the remaining 5 per cent of production.

"Stop this abuse, and the coal situation not only will be helped greatly in the present emergency, but for the future as well," Mr. Phelan declares.

Denial of reports that large numbers of loaded coal cars are permitted to stand on the tracks for periods as long as three weeks is made by E. W. Parker, United States Director of Anthracite Distribution, in a letter to the Massachusetts Emergency Fuel Administrator. He admits that some cars are held up near Wilkesbarre, Pa., because of impaired motive power, but explains that these cars are being moved out as rapidly as possible.

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## MORE WORK AMONG THE WOMEN URGED

New Hampshire Political Situation Said to Indicate Need of Independent Thinking

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 24 (Special)—More independent work in informing voters with regard to candidates for nominations in the primary elections is being urged among a large group of independent voters in this State who believe that so much stress is laid upon the importance of sustaining party strength that the attitude of candidates on important moral issues not only is overlooked but in many instances is present in such a light as to deceive the voters and lead them to endorse candidates who represent objectionable policies.

The need of work of this character among the women voters is held to be especially desirable at this time when women are formulating their political platforms. At the present time practically all the information received by the voters comes either by word of mouth from political leaders or through the various newspapers of the State which either are out-and-out party organs or have strong leanings in one direction or the other.

The recent primaries in the city of Exeter are held to be a practical illustration of what does and should not happen. "This is what happened in Exeter and throughout New Hampshire generally in the recent primary campaign," says a close observer of the trend of politics in this State, "and the machine is openly claiming it can put the same thing over at will."

### More Than 700 Were Women

"There are nearly 2200 voters in Exeter and of that number only 1025 went to the polls. More than 700 of these were women. John Scammon of Exeter had been selected by leading politicians late in the campaign to run for the nomination for the National House of Representatives from the first New Hampshire district. They thought he was the most likely candidate to beat Hobart Pillsbury, of Manchester, avowedly dry and friendly to Labor, who had announced his candidacy early in the summer.

"It was perhaps as much because manufacturing interests were afraid of Mr. Pillsbury that Mr. Scammon was brought forward as that they feared his nomination would lose the wet vote. It probably was a combination of both considerations. Mr. Scammon always was popular with the wets and opponents of woman suffrage, yet of the 40 votes cast in Exeter for the four candidates, 772

were for Mr. Scammon. Mr. Hartford, of Portsmouth, being openly wet, received 69 votes—nearly all men doubtless; Mr. Pillsbury unquestionably dry, 57. Since I know many men who voted for Mr. Pillsbury, I figure that the 31 Democratic votes were doubtless mostly men, it seems to me that not over 100 men could have voted for Mr. Scammon. Nearly all the 700 women who went to the polls voted for man who had never stood for them and their interests.

"This is a very discouraging picture to us who depended on them for better things in politics. It is not essential to analyze this remarkable situation? The explanation is not difficult in my opinion, and so I do not condemn the women altogether. I still believe most of them are conscientious and would vote sensibly if they knew how. It is new to them; they must be taught.

### Crashed All Opposition

The local Republican machine made it its business to teach them. The women wanted to use their newly acquired power, and when told by the women agents of the machine how to use it they were glad to do as told and have it over. The Republican machine has been so efficient (and ruthless) that it has crushed practically all opposition, and friendship as well, as witness its desertion by nearly all men voters.

The women will not be rushed off their feet after a few campaigns. In the meantime, the necessity for organization on the part of reform elements is clear. Those in charge of the machine knew that they could not coax many men to vote for Mr. Scammon and their hope lay in the men staying at home. They sent an automobile with a woman worker to get every woman they could reasonably count on voting as told. Had there been an organization even much smaller, it is active, to reach these women with the truth of the situation, they would, I believe, have voted by a large majority for Mr. Pillsbury.

"As the situation stands, we have our choice of voting for Mr. Scammon, a lawyer, whom most wets had as friend, although he has in this campaign appealed the Anti-Saloon League by protestations of dryness, or of voting for another lawyer who is still better known as a wet on the Democratic side. The wets will have no aggressive enemy from the First New Hampshire District in either case, and special interests an available advocate—which is just the situation the politicians maneuvered for."

NEW HERCULES POWDER STOCK

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 25.—Stockholders of the Hercules Powder Company have voted to increase the capital from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, \$20,000,000 to be 7 per cent preferred and \$20,000,000 common stock.

## OPEN FLOUTING OF DRY LAWS THREATENS TO BLOCK TRADE OF PROVINCIAL EXPORTERS

(Continued from Page 1)

vided further for the levying of a tax of \$2.25 on each imperial gallon of liquor shipped out of the Province.

To the temperance people the incongruity of the situation was apparent from the start. Here was a province, they said, conducted under bone dry regulations through the will of the people. The liquor wholesalers driven out of the Province of Quebec invade a sister province utterly dry. The New Brunswick authorities prepare, apparently, to act.

Chief Inspector Wilson, the man who enforced the law, is out. His successor threatens to do something, he doesn't say what. The Montreal sun invaders get a temporary injunction restraining the New Brunswick enforcement officers from doing something they had not yet begun to do—that is, enforce the law.

### Home Selling Also Charged

In the meantime, and that meant more than a year's time, the Montreal invaders sold liquor freely, according to the temperance forces, most of it going to the United States either by sea and "over the rail" of the rum runners or "over the line" where Maine and New Brunswick meet. Temperance leaders charged then, as they do today, that the so-called "exporters" sold large quantities of their stores for home consumption. And this condition of affairs obtained under a merely temporary injunction.

When this injunction was dissolved, the exporters continued to transact their doubtful business under the flimsy protection of a law which no more than taxes warehouses where liquors are stored for exporting and which exacts a forfeit, in addition, on each gallon of liquor so taken out of storage for export.

Temperance advocates made this situation plain, but they could get no audiences aside from those who would attend their meetings, for the provincial papers, as they allege, have been strangely indifferent to the situation, while the politicians, from Premier down, have been overtly hostile.

The Temperance Alliance points out that today the exporters are conducting openly a business which is forbidden by law, passed by the vote of all the people, and at the same time paying taxes into the provincial treasury for conducting that business under an utterly contradictory and inconsistent regulation enacted by the House of Assembly.

Through mass meetings all over the Province, and by means of the *Aliance Bulletin*, the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance has been telling the people that the present situation, whereby the laws are so boldly flouted, is brought about because politicians have meddled with law enforcement.

### Politicians' Hands Again

New Brunswick another and most important phase of the pseudo-export business is that presented by the operation of the breweries. Here again the work of the provincial politicians and their interference with prohibitory law enforcement is apparent.

When the prohibitory law was passed by the people in 1917, by some hook or crook, the politicians well know why and how, the St. John today.

## MAINE AS LEADER IN FORESTRY WORK

United States Forest Service Official Says Honest Efforts to Solve Problem Made

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 25 (Special)—Maine has reason to take pride in its 30 years' experience in trying to solve forestry problems, according to the testimony of Austin Cary, of the United States Forest Service, who recently recounted certain important points in the history of this work in Maine, concluding with some suggestions for the future.

Mr. Cary began his technical studies when the United States Bureau was interested in learning the rate of growth of pine timber.

While Maine has never resorted to spectacular methods of coping with forestry problems, she has met them effectively, in the opinion of Mr. Cary. He mentions, for instance, the property of the Machias Lumber Company as handled nearer to the fundamentals of forestry than any other of like size of which he knows.

### Leader in Fire Control

In the matter of fire control Maine has been a leader and the mountain lookout stations, now general throughout the country, were first tried in Maine, William Hilton at Squaw Mountain being the pioneer. From 1903 to 1920, the average area was 62,000 acres burned, which was but one-third of 1 per cent of the forests under protection—a creditable record, which Mr. Cary thinks may not be surpassed by any other state.

To the Great Northern Paper Company Mr. Cary gives credit for putting into force a scale of utilization of the lumber, without the waste that had run from 70 to 50 per cent in early years in Maine, which was important in view of the fact that this company was operating on land totaling over 1,000,000 acres. To the men behind great pulp and paper mills interests, like Mr. Boston of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, Mr. Warren of the Cumberland Mills, Mr. Chisholm of the International Paper Company, and the management of the Pejepscot and Berlin Mills companies, Mr. Cary also gives credit for a desire to learn the facts about the forests and for their readiness to use this knowledge in so far as practical. He has

Today, with 13 years of country-wide experience behind me, I can think of no industry to which a state may better look as one of its main economic supports, and I can recall no set of men who seem to me to surpass those mentioned in the combination of business competence with good citizenship.

Speaking of taxation, and the fact that forest lands have been subject only to state and county taxation, Mr. Cary commends the results of the agitation of 1909, when the Maine forestry district was created, leaving taxation as it was but placing a new levy to be spent for fire protection under the authority of the State.

The key to our progress and present welfare," he believes, "is the recognition by our people as a whole of the serviceability of our forests, their reaction to that idea in common sense and thrifty ways, and a willingness to accept service from technical training without surrendering final judgment."

### Reproduction Surprising

Maine, as he points out, has twice as much wood available for paper manufacture as all the other eastern states, and, further, these Maine forests manifest a strength of reproduction and rate of growth often surprising to foresters. With a rigorous climate like that in Maine, the rate of growth cannot match that of the south or of the Pacific coast states, but those regions are far removed and the freight haul is long, so competition is minimized. The southwestern counties, together with those bordering territory in southern New Hampshire and eastern Massachusetts, contain by far the most extensive and productive second growth areas in the United States of that empress growth of forest trees, the white pine.

Mr. Cary believes in informing the people as widely as possible on all pertinent facts, so that both public and private action will be prompt and well directed. He commends forestry

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## The World's Great Capitals

## The Week in Paris

By Special Cable

Paris, Oct. 25

THE Bonar Law Cabinet is heartily welcomed in France on the ground that it is likely to give this country a rest from ambitious schemes and constant commotions. Here it is said on all hands that such is precisely the peace that the world needs. Mr. Bonar Law is regarded by the French newspapers, who have sent special correspondents to London, as honest, trustworthy, and straight. Therefore as the French interpret events, there is a happy prospect of close co-operation between France and England and a cordial renewal of the Entente which, certainly, Mr. Lloyd George had rendered impossible. Indeed there is a remarkable change of tone adopted toward England. In the few days the spirit of friendship seems to have returned.

From the viewpoint of world change it will be good if it brings together the two countries without whose collaboration there might never be peace and prosperity in Europe. France is under no illusion about the Conservative Party and realizes that it will not approve many things that are contained in the French political creed. It would resist them quite as strongly as it did the Lloyd George party.

However, it is with hope that the Bonar Law Cabinet is hailed and those who believe that the Entente is the basis of European policy are pleased. Even were the British Cabinet to fulfill the intimation that in certain circumstances England would imitate America and quit Europe, it would do so without a quarrel. At least these are the present feelings of France.

By an arrangement made in Paris the Jaffa-Jerusalem railway comes under the control of the Palestine Government. There were arbitration proceedings in Paris under article 311 of the Sèvres Treaty which all parties agreed to be in operation for this purpose. The difficulty was chiefly one of price. Before the war the railway was owned by a French company. The Palestine Government naturally desired to buy out the French concessionnaires and make the line part of the general Palestine railway system. The court that was set up was presided over by a Norwegian and the case for both sides was argued with the assistance of experts. Finally a figure of about £1,500,000 was agreed upon.

It is not often that electors have but one candidate to choose from. But it is still more unusual when that experience repeats itself three times in succession with always the same candidate. And to add plausibility to the story, this candidate happens not to be eligible! M. Delaurat, independent Socialist, is the tax collector of the canton of Gannat (not very far from Vichy). His functions prevent him from being eligible to the Conseil Général. Nevertheless at every election he is the only candidate and is always elected. Twice his election has been annulled by the Conseil D'Etat. For the third time an election has just taken place for the purpose of replacing that ineligible candidate. But once more M. Delaurat has been elected by 1,160 votes out of 1,459 votes.

For the last 50 years there have been three projects under study for the piercing of the Mont Blanc. The first dates from 1870, the second from the moment when the construction of the line from La Roche to Fayet was begun. The third, proposed by the engineer Bergé 10 years ago gave rise to much controversy. A fourth is now being talked of, which consists in joining the high valley of the Tarentaise to the Italian valley of Aoste by a tunnel pierced under the Petit Saint-Bernard near Bourg-Saint-Maurice. Much interest was aroused when a few days ago information was given to the effect that works for the piercing of the Mont Blanc were soon to be undertaken. This information is flatly denied. No administrative inquiry has taken place. The piercing of the Mont Blanc is a project which is not yet to see its realization.

## CHILD LABOR LAW SUPPORT SOUGHT

Endorsement of Proposed Amendment to Constitution Desired

Massachusetts organizations interested in the welfare of children will be requested by the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee to endorse an amendment to the United States Constitution, empowering Congress to regulate child labor. The committee's board of directors recently voted unanimously to work for the amendment proposed in a resolution introduced in Congress by Medill McCormick (R.), United States Senator from Illinois.

The committee has forwarded the request letter to Mr. McCormick and also to Knute Nelson (R.), United States Senator from Minnesota and chairman of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, to which the question has been referred.

The Massachusetts Child Labor Committee has voted unanimously to endorse and support Senate Joint Resolution No. 232, which reads:

"Article. The Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age, and power is also reserved to the several states to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by Congress. The power granted in the Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor."

We believe that the Nation must see that its children are adequately protected. For the sake of the future, it cannot allow them to be exploited by backward communities. In Georgia, children 12 years old may work 10 hours a day, and children 14 years old 11 hours a day. In North Carolina, a 10-hour work day is permitted for children of 14 throughout the year, and for children as young as 12 during school vacations. The laws of 26 other states, in one respect or another, fall below the standards of the two federal laws which have been declared unconstitutional.

When states fail to meet their responsibilities in this direction, we believe Congress should be empowered to act.

The communication bears 12 signatures, headed by that of Grafton D. Cushing of Boston, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and chairman of the committee.



Overseas Corp at Mt. Holyoke College

Left to Right, Top Row—Miss Grace Paul of Jaffna, Ceylon; Miss Lois Todd of Canton, China; Miss Elmire Dermie of La Madeleine, France; Miss Grace Liang of Tientsin, China. Lower Row—Miss Suzanne Perdrizet of Dijon, France, and Miss Aya Ebina of Kyoto, Japan. Insert—Miss Zdenka Moza, Prague, Czechoslovakia

## MANY INSTRUCTORS FROM YALE DIVINITY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25 (Special)—More than one-sixth of the students who have matriculated in the Yale Divinity School, which is celebrating the centennial of its founding, have become teachers in colleges and universities, according to a statement issued from the office of the secretary of Yale University. These men have served upon the faculties of 351 institutions and, counting those who have held chairs in more than one institution, they have filled 795 positions of higher than tutorial rank.

Of the 112 students who have become college and university presidents are listed Henry Durant, first president of the University of California; Edward D. Eaton, twice president of Beloit, for an aggregate of 30 years; George B. Cutten, recently inaugurated president of Colgate University; Donald J. Cowling, president of Carleton College and first president of the American Council of Education; and M. L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, who has held this office at Smith College and the University of Minnesota.

LICENSES ADVOCATED FOR REALTY DEALERS

Legislation for enactment by the Legislature, to provide for the licensing of real estate brokers in Massachusetts, will be drafted by committees representing the memberships of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Real Estate Board, following endorsement of such licensing by the state exchange last night. The vote favoring the proposal was 86 to 3.

## DEBATING TEAM SELECTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 25—The team which will represent Bowdoin College in a debate with Syracuse University at Brunswick, Nov. 27 or 28, was selected yesterday. Bowdoin will have the negative of the question: "Resolved, That the United States should join the League of Nations." The team will consist of Thern P. Dagg '25 of Wabash, George E. H. Lee '24, Foxcroft, with Theodore W. Cousins '23 of Kennebunk as alternate.

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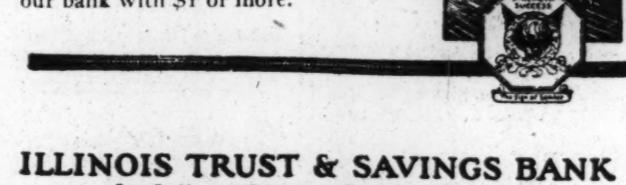
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Not the money you earn, but the money you save is the reward for your labor. To the regular depositor in a savings bank there's a constant inspiration to make his balance grow. You can start an account in our bank with \$1 or more.

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## WOMAN IS AGAINST FILM CENSORSHIP

Worse Than Condition It Is Meant to Correct, Says Sybil H. Holmes

Passage of the motion picture censorship law embodied in Referendum No. 3, which will come up before Massachusetts voters, Nov. 7, would bring upon the people far greater evils than any which the screen itself is capable of inflicting, in the opinion of Miss Sybil H. Holmes, a Boston attorney, whose name is one of the 12 appearing on the petition by which a referendum vote on the bill was obtained. Last summer, Miss Holmes was appointed by Gov. Changin H. Cox a member of the special commission on unemployment, employment compensation, and the minimum wage.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Miss Holmes recently stated her reasons for opposing a state censorship of motion pictures. She declared:

In brief they are these: First, each community has at present, through its Mayor or the Board of Selectmen, the most arbitrary control of all films. This is where control of amusements belongs.

Second, we have sufficient law now upon the statute books to correct any existing evil. The remedy is not more law, but enforcement of the law we already have. The persistent refusal of the proponents of state censorship to evoke the press law proves the lack of either a willful determination to disregard law enforcement, or a tacit admission that pictures shown are not as bad as they claim they are.

Third, such a law as that proposed would not provide the remedy sought. This has been proved by conditions in the five states which have adopted similar laws.

Fourth, the resultant evil from the passage of such a law would be far more injurious and insidious than any evil of which the screen is now capable. Such a statute would become a breeding place for lawsuits and for political corruption. It would put control of all films to be shown publicly into the hands of one man—not only amusement films, but all others. Political films also are included.

It is inconceivable that American citizens will submit to a system so repugnant to American ideals.

In the words of Elihu Root, "It is dangerous for a people to acquire the habit of bowing to power without limit. They soon become subservient, and then character, essential to freedom, degenerates."

CURB SEAT AT \$11,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A New York Curb Market membership sold for a high price today when \$11,000 was paid by George S. Goodrich for the seat of Ernest H. Weiner.

## MR. GIFFORD WINS BY SMALL MAJORITY

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 25—Charles L. Gifford of Cotuit won the Republican nomination to fill the unexpired term of Judge Joseph Walsh as Representative from the Sixteenth Congressional District over Miss Lily F. Darcy of New Bedford by a plurality of approximately 318 votes in the special primary yesterday. Miss Darcy, who was secretary to Judge Walsh while he was in Congress, carried this city by a vote of 2,926 to 1,398. The Democrats did not make any nomination. Mr. Gifford is the Republican nominee for the full term.

## COLBY ALUMNAE TO GIVE PLAY

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 25 (Special)—The local alumnae of Colby College have completed plans for the production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the Opera House, Dec. 8. The local alumnae have been working hard for the alumnae building fund and this move is counted upon to substantially increase it.

## McKAY'S Whole Wheat Flour

Ground Fresh Daily From Choice Whole Grain

Certainly we use Manitoba Spring Wheat, because it has a larger amount of gluten: Gluten is what makes light bread and keeps it fresh.

Try McKay's whole wheat flour once, and learn how appetizing whole wheat bread can be.

If your grocer cannot supply you telephone Rogers Park 4458

## North Shore Graineries

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McKAY'S GRAIN PRODUCTS

## LYON &amp; HEALY

"Everything Known in Music" in your neighborhood store. Apartment Grand Piano, Victrolas, Victor Records, Banjos, Saxophones, Sheet Music, etc.

Convenient terms arranged. Both stores open evenings. Prompt delivery to all parts of the city.

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## INTERNATIONAL ASPECT SEEN IN MT. HOLYOKE ENROLLMENT

## College Now Has Group of Ten Young Students From Other Countries, Representing Six Nations

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—"A bit of constructive work in the field of modern internationalism" is the opinion of President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College with regard to the welcoming of students from other countries to the college and universities of this country.

Mount Holyoke College has now as a nucleus of a student's international group 10 girls from other countries, representing six different nations. Three are from China, two from France, and one each from India and Czechoslovakia. Two others are expected daily from the city of Smyrna. The college offered its hospitality to three of the survivors at the American Women's College at Smyrna, but the generous response of all the colleges made it unnecessary to send more than two students to the same college.

This immediate and whole-hearted response testifies to the interest and feeling of fellowship that is not bounded by geographical boundaries which the college student of today feels. However, this is not a new movement for Mt. Holyoke, as many foreign students graduating from the college have gone back to their homes as instructors. This has been done for more than a quarter of a century, and so for two and a half decades Mt. Holyoke College has been a center of internationalism.

**Student from Czechoslovakia**

The latest arrival is Zdenka Moza, who was born in Moravia, but who has spent the last five years in the University of Prague. She has been sent to America by the Czechoslovakian Government in order that she may complete her studies in sociology. Later she expects to apply her knowledge to Government work on social problems.

**Oriental Scholarships**

Some of the foreign students now at Mt. Holyoke are scholarship students, some come as exchange students, and a few have entered with advanced standing from foreign schools. Three new Oriental scholarships of \$750 each have been established this year, one for a Chinese student, one for a Japanese, and the other for a Korean student. Upon learning the need of the Smyrna students, the college decided to grant the Oriental scholarships to them this year.

The Oriental students now at Mt. Holyoke are Nora T. Hsuing of Tientsin, China, whose father, She Ling Hsuing, was Prime Minister un-

A Street Oxford produced by Foster in dull black calf, in patent leather and in tan calf with panels of neutral toned buckskin

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## EUROPE REBUILDING BEET SUGAR TRADE

French Refineries, Behind a Strong Tariff Wall, Are Approaching Pre-War Output

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Sept. 26.—The need for local production of sugar arose in Europe as a direct result of the British blockade during the wars with Napoleon, but it is only within comparatively recent years that it has assumed any importance in the world's aggregate sugar production. However, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the output of beet sugar from Europe exceeded that of the world's production of cane sugar, and there is no doubt that researches carried out, especially in Germany, in improved methods for beet sugar production, have greatly benefited the cane sugar industry.

Since 1900 the output of cane sugar gradually has outstripped the figure for beet sugar, while the World War served to reduce the products of the European beet sugar industry by more than 50 per cent.

At the opening of this century, beet sugar was being turned out at the rate of 5,500,000 tons yearly, the figures for cane sugar being 3,000,000 tons. The production of beet sugar gradually rose to 8,000,000 tons just before the war, while the cane sugar industry, greatly benefiting from European experience, turned out 8,500,000 tons. In 1920, however, but 3,500,000 tons of beet sugar was forthcoming from Europe, while the output of cane sugar from Cuba alone attained 4,000,000 tons.

**Six Nations Chief Growers**

Beet sugar is the product chiefly of France, Germany and Russia, although Jugoslavia, Italy and Spain contribute to the European total. Germany was the greatest European producer of sugar, but her industry has been slowed down by the war—in fact her output now is at the rate of less than half the pre-war figure—1,000,000 tons against 2,500,000 in 1913. In spite of this, Germany still leads the field though compelled to import sugar to meet all her home requirements. Beside a natural fall in output due to the war, Germany by the terms of peace has had to cede extensive holdings of beet-



Photograph by Keystone View Company, N. Y.

*Photo shows the members of the smallest parliament in the world, namely that of the Island of Guernsey, which is a possession of Great Britain, lying off the coast of France. The parliament assembles in the local schoolroom. At a recent meeting of the Seigneur of Sark (Sark being one of the Channel Islands) and the Governor of Guernsey, a new constitution was agreed upon. Those in the photo are, standing from left to right: Gen. Sir John Capper, the Governor; W. F. Collins, the Seigneur; Dr. Taylor, the Seneschal, who holds multiple posts, including solicitor and president of parliament; and Philip Cerre, the clerk.*

growing land and several beet sugar factories to Poland. There are signs, however, that Germany is making serious efforts to produce sufficient sugar not only for ordinary consumption but to supply the various industries in which sugar is required as an ingredient of foodstuffs.

The greatest damage done to the industry is in Russia, where the output declined from 1,500,000 tons in 1913 to about 50,000 tons last year. Here a complete collapse is evident, due not so much to the war as to the Soviet system. The Soviet, however,

the beet sugar industry and has tried to bring in foreign capital, but with little success, though one occasionally hears that a group of French and German financiers is interested.

### Russian Plants in Distress

Not only have the Russian beet sugar plants been destroyed, and their working forces withdrawn, but the former beet-growing land areas have been disintegrated under the Bolshevik régime and a reversal of agricultural policy in Russia, therefore, is essential before even the raw material for the industry can be produced. Once reconstituted, however, the industry would be in a favorable position to supply not only Russia's needs, but those of neighboring states as well.

France naturally lost some of her largest sugar-producing plants as a result of enemy action during the war, but she is making rapid progress toward complete recovery. To hasten this recovery, French industry has been operating behind a strong tariff wall in the form of a duty on imported sugar amounting to around \$50 a short ton, which has enabled plants to pay good prices for raw material and thus to encourage its growth. France also is increasing her activities in another direction, that of research which, before the war, was carried on almost exclusively by the Germans. The latest news is that a Société d'Etudes has been established at Metz, to investigate means of extending the industry and erecting a plant for beet sugar refining in Lorraine. The ultimate object of this organization is the founding of a combination with a capital of 10,000,000 francs for installation and operation of sugar refineries in the Metz district.

The expenditure for land defense during the year had amounted to £415,000, the chief item being the training and equipping of the Territorial Army. The cost of naval defense had been £418,000. Mr. Massey indicated economies that would reduce the charge for land defense by about £100,000, but stated that he proposed to increase the vote for naval defense to £500,000, on the ground that New Zealand at present was not bearing a fair share of the cost of the British Navy.

Unemployment did not assume important dimensions; no important commercial failures occurred, and the upward movement of produce prices came soon enough to save the farmers from disaster.

## ECONOMY IS BUDGET KEYNOTE IN NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT

### Public Expenditure in 1921 Exceeded Revenue—Retrenchment Policy Adopted

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—The budget presented to the New Zealand Parliament in August by Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, was a document of more than ordinary local importance. The financial year that ended on March 31, 1922, was a year of adversity for New Zealand. An enormous fall in the prices of the principal exports of the Dominion had reduced the national revenue and forced the Government and the citizens alike to undertake an unpleasant task of retrenchment. Wages had to be adjusted, inflated land values had to be reduced, and expenditures had to be reduced. The country suffered a great deal less than most of the older lands from these post-war troubles.

Unemployment did not assume important dimensions; no important commercial failures occurred, and the upward movement of produce prices came soon enough to save the farmers from disaster.

These were some of the figures that Mr. Massey placed before Parliament:

1913-14	1921-22
Revenue	£12,222,661 £23,127,007
Expenditure	£11,825,864 28,466,838
Public debt	94,689,855 219,054,385
Int. & sinks fund chgs	2,871,512 10,576,185
War pensions, etc.	1,726,174 1,069,277

**Expenses Surpassed Revenues**

It will be observed that in the financial year 1921-22 the public expenditure, for the first time in a generation, exceeded the revenue. Mr. Massey reminded Parliament that during the period 1914 to 1921 the annual excess of revenue over expenditure had enabled the Government to accumulate surpluses amounting to over £23,000,000 and that after spending £13,500,000 on the purchase of farms and homes for soldiers and making certain other investments he was still holding a balance of £7,531,000. But he did not pretend to believe that the Government ought to be using this money to cover today's excess of expenditures over revenue. He made it clear that the Government was determined to undertake such economies as would make the accounts balance.

The gross receipts from the state railways during the war amounted to £6,643,591 and the working expenses amounted to £6,237,727. Then net revenue, therefore, was £409,864, representing a return of a trifte over 1 per cent on the capital invested in the lines. The money for the building of the railways having been borrowed and the average rate of interest being about 4 per cent, the lines clearly were being run at a loss. Mr. Massey pointed out that other railway systems throughout the world were in a similar situation and that in any case the New Zealand railways ought not to be judged on a purely commercial basis. They had been built by the State primarily for the development of the country and the encouragement of land settlement and production. They performed many services for the community without taking the payments that privately-owned lines would be entitled to demand.

### Soldiers Are Employed

The Prime Minister mentioned in proof of the success of the Government's repatriation system, that over 26,000 men, nearly a third of those discharged from the Expeditionary Force, had been assisted to find employment, and only 259 soldiers re-

rency has improved, thus bringing manufacturers a lower return on exported sugar.

Nevertheless, Tzecchoslovakia must be reckoned as a powerful competitor in the sugar market as, in addition to the large number of refineries held to her by the peace treaty, she possesses first-rate technical and commercial ability. Already, this country has resumed her pre-war rate of export to Britain.

On the whole, France and Tzecchoslovakia are the only two European countries which look like competitors in the near future with cane sugar. Russia is disorganized and it may take years to reconstitute her beet-sugar industry, while Germany has yet to cover her own requirements before she is in a position to export any of that product.

France naturally lost some of her largest sugar-producing plants as a result of enemy action during the war, but she is making rapid progress toward complete recovery. To hasten this recovery, French industry has been operating behind a strong tariff wall in the form of a duty on imported sugar amounting to around \$50 a short ton, which has enabled plants to pay good prices for raw material and thus to encourage its growth. France also is increasing her activities in another direction, that of research which, before the war, was carried on almost exclusively by the Germans. The latest news is that a Société d'Etudes has been established at Metz, to investigate means of extending the industry and erecting a plant for beet sugar refining in Lorraine. The ultimate object of this organization is the founding of a combination with a capital of 10,000,000 francs for installation and operation of sugar refineries in the Metz district.

The expenditure for land defense during the year had amounted to £415,000, the chief item being the training and equipping of the Territorial Army. The cost of naval defense had been £418,000. Mr. Massey indicated economies that would reduce the charge for land defense by about £100,000, but stated that he proposed to increase the vote for naval defense to £500,000, on the ground that New Zealand at present was not bearing a fair share of the cost of the British Navy.

Economies and reductions in the Government departments, declared the Prime Minister, had already reduced the annual expenditure of the Dominion by over £5,000,000. An examination of figures showed that some part of this saving was merely the avoiding of increases of expenditure that otherwise would have occurred. But Mr. Massey was able to point to a good record of actual economies, and he urged the people of New Zealand to realize that more had to be done in the same direction.

**Tzecchoslovakia Gets Refineries**

The only European country whose sugar industry was benefited by the war is Tzecchoslovakia, which, by the terms of peace, has acquired more than 90 per cent of the refineries of the former kingdom of Austria-Hungary. As a result, production has increased appreciably and this country now is exporting nearly 400,000 tons a year. This figure doubtless would have been improved upon but for the fact that Labor and production costs are excessive while the Tzecch

## INDIAN NEWSPAPERS OPPOSE VICEROY

### Lord Reading's Reinstatement of Act to Protect Princes Strongly

Objected to by Press

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Oct. 1.—News received here from India shows that the prickly question of the freedom of the press has recently become acute in that far-off land. To one who knows the country it is not altogether surprising that while the British Government has seen its way to assent to the freedom of the press and platform so far as the administration of British India is concerned, it still holds out against similar freedom where the rulers of native states might be made the subject of attack.

The bodyguards in mail armor, the dancing elephants and the medieval ceremonial still preserved on state occasions in the courts of ruling princes in India, connote a state of

things that is not easily brought into line with modern conventions, and the question of the freedom of the press provides an interesting example of the difficulties which are constantly arising.

In this particular instance, however, the point at issue has an unusual importance, for it has resulted in a tussle between the British Viceroy, Lord Reading, and the democratic Indian Legislature recently constituted under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, of which the beginning has only yet been heard.

Hitherto whenever difference of opinion has occurred between this Legislature and the permanent British officials in India, the latter have given way. Now for the first time, the veto reserved to the officials is to be exercised.

For 12 years past it has been a punishable offence in India to disseminate "matter calculated to bring into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection against princes and chiefs or their governments or administrations." The measure which Lord Reading is reinstating on the statute book, after its rejection by the Legislative Assembly, is to continue this enactment. His action will require to be confirmed by the British Parliament, when Young India and all that it represents will no doubt put in the strongest protest.

Prosecutions under the law in question have not been very numerous in the past, and British-owned newspapers in India generally support the retention of the measure on the ground that it is necessary to prevent dangerous incitement to violence of ignorant and excitable Oriental

masses. Indian owned newspapers, on the other hand, have all along bitterly opposed the measure as being an infringement of the freedom of the press. They have also been the chief sufferers from it, as they represent more or less permanent opposition to British rule, and their language is not usually as guarded as that of their European competitors. The latter also have not the same reason to object to the law, since they generally support the Government.

The measure has thus come to be looked upon in Indian circles as an official endeavor to stifle legitimate Indian national aspirations.

Feeling on the subject has run so

high that repeal, so far as application

of the law to the Government of India was concerned, was decided upon soon after democratic government was introduced. The question now is not only whether ruling Indian princes are to be similarly deprived of such protection as it affords, but what is to be the extent of the power of the new Indian Legislative Assembly.

**SELF-HELP IMMIGRATION**

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Under plans which

T. D. Scallion, British Columbia Minister of Lands, is taking up with the

British Government in London now, female domestics for city and country

work and youths of 17 and 18 years of

age for farm work in this Province

would be brought to Canada by the

British Columbia Government, the Salvation Army and the Overseas Service

Board. The cost of bringing the immigrants to this country would be borne by these three organizations in

equal shares and these expenses would be repaid by the immigrants out of

their earnings here.

## MANITOBA FINANCES FARM LOANS

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The provincial savings office, in which the Manitoba Government conducts a banking business in order to finance farm loans, now has a net surplus of \$10,000, and is making a monthly profit above expenses of \$2000, according to the annual report.

The bank was opened in August, 1920, and in the two years of operation it has obtained over 12,000 depositors, whose deposits total \$4,234,013. Besides, the bank in that time has been able to pay off a sum of \$23,544, which was advanced by the Government for initial expenses.

## EXTENSION COURSES AT MCGILL

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 21 (Special Correspondence)—McGill University

at centers outside of Montreal. During

the present session courses in English

and French are given in agriculture, horticulture, and in the

mining and engineering professions.

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# Big Lumbering Companies to Help Preserve the Redwood Area by Reforestation

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24

Special Correspondence

A POLICY of co-operation with the Government in conserving the redwood forests of California, often referred to as the densest timber forests in the world, has been announced by three large lumber companies operating in that region. The plan, said by Col. W. B. Greeley, chief of the United States Forest Service, to be one of the most important steps in forestry of recent years, is to reforest the redwood areas as fast as they are lumbered, thus preserving for future generations one of the greatest natural resources of the west, and at the same time insuring a continuous supply of the valuable redwood timber.

The three companies which have undertaken the work are the Union Lumber Company, the Mendocino Lumber Company, and the Pacific Lumber Company, which combined, own 37 per cent of the remaining redwood forests. The originator of the idea of perpetual reforestation of redwood forests is David T. Mason, former professor of forestry at the University of California, whose survey determined the lumbermen to adopt the policy of conservation. It has been heartily endorsed by Government officials, and it is estimated that in the near future the continuous lumbering policy will be adopted by other large companies which have been making surveys, so that all but 14 per cent of the entire redwood forest area will be included.

According to Colonel Greeley, the plan is a practicable one. Although some of the larger redwoods are centuries old, the trees attain an average growth in 50 or 60 years, the dampness of the climate causing extremely rapid growth. The nature of reproduction is also favorable, the trees having a unique ability to sprout from stumps and roots. As fast as an area is lumbered, instead of being made over into pasture or becoming waste land, the small redwoods will be carefully protected from fire and their growth stimulated by planting eucalyptus and eastern hardwood trees to afford shade.

#### Companies Acting None Too Soon

"It is high time such a plan was adopted by the lumbering companies," said Colonel Greeley when questioned by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. A system of conservative lumbering such as has been worked out by Mr. Mason has been earnestly advocated by the Forest Service for years. I regard the decision of the three large lumbering companies to adopt it as a very hopeful development. It shows that the public is beginning to realize that we cannot continue to squander our forest resources as lavishly as we have in the past. The redwoods are particularly adapted for a system of continual reforestation."

The original area of the redwood forest section of California was about 1,460,000 acres, of which 900,000 acres still hold the original stand of timber. There is at present a standing reserve of about 60,000,000,000 feet, enough to last the lumber companies 100 years at the present rate of cutting. If this area were to be cut over once and then abandoned as timber property, it would mean a dearth of redwood in the future. If they are managed with the idea of conserving the forests as a whole, it means that the glorious redwood forests will never be destroyed, but will be in a continual state of growth and reproduction.

#### To Safeguard the Old Giants

Nor is there any longer the danger that all of the larger trees, some of which have been estimated to be 1300 years old and which have a potential lumber yield of from 100,000 to 200,000 board-measure feet, will be de-



SECOND GROWTH ENCIRCLING THE PARENT STUMP, 40 YEARS AFTER CUTTING OF ORIGINAL FOREST.

stroyed. Part of the primeval redwood forests is to be preserved intact as one of the wonder spots of America. The lumber companies have donated several thousand acres containing some of the oldest growth as a public park, and California is spending \$300,000 in acquiring further park tracts. A project is also on foot for the Federal Government to purchase several thousand acres for a national redwood park.

The redwood forests of America are unique in many respects. The trees attain, in some instances, a height of 350 feet, and grow in extraordinary density, sometimes as many as 250 of them to the acre. The extreme age of the forests is accredited to the fact that the trees in their prime are fire-proof, and resist fires which destroy undergrowth and trees of other species. The young growth may be injured by fire, but it cannot be killed by it, and comes back after successive burnings.

It is estimated that about 50 years after an area is cut, it will, if interplanted with seedlings to supplement the sprouts, yield 200,000 feet of lumber per acre. The average stand of timber per acre throughout the whole redwood belt is about 50,000 feet.

## The Library

### The Public Library and the Traveler

A n interesting task for the public library today is that of collecting and disseminating information regarding its own city and its own country. Such information helps to remove prejudices due to ignorance of existing conditions and promotes sympathetic understanding. Indeed, if public libraries can realize and grasp this opportunity, they may play an important part in the furthering of peaceful international relations. For such an office the library has many qualifications. It extends the hospitality of its rooms and offers the comradeship of ancient and modern writers to men and women of all countries and all creeds. People in general are, however, too little acquainted with the opportunities so freely offered because they are not sufficiently advertised.

There are several great organizations of library workers, such as the American and British Library Associations, which hold annual meetings for the purpose of discussing questions of libraries. Through these discussions, members of the library profession are kept in touch with the widening field for service offered, but when the plan is proposed that libraries be more widely advertised to the general public, a thrill of horror runs down the spines of those librarians who fear that such a procedure will cause librarians to be classed with special brands of tooth paste.

Such a result need not follow. For instance, the advertising may take the form of information regarding the sources of printed matter of an educational, commercial or otherwise useful nature. The need for such information was keenly felt by the writer during a recent trip abroad. A traveler cannot easily carry about a large collection of books. If, therefore, the main public library of a city contains a representative collection of the literature of the country, of its governmental and statistical documents, its business publications dealing with commerce, trade, and finance, and a good selection of maps, it is prepared to offer to the traveler a hospitality which will warm his heart toward both city and people.

#### In the London Labyrinth

In a city like London, cordial hospitality is extended to the visitor who finds his way into a public library.

The person who wishes to use books or to obtain information is, however, faced with this difficulty: while there are hundreds of well-equipped libraries and cordial librarians, there is usually no large central library with an information service, such as one finds in almost every American city.

It is safe to say that one who has taken a personally conducted course to find almost anything he desires, but while the inclination for such a course may be strong, the time for it is usually lacking. Brief notes, therefore, on a few London libraries may suggest to the traveler the wisdom of going to a library for a bird's-eye view of the city's affairs, as he might climb a tower for a bird's-eye view of the city itself.

The most useful book for the visitor to London libraries is "The Libraries of London," by Reginald Arthur Rye, Goldsmith's Librarian of the University of London. The book was published by the University of London, South Kensington, in 1910. Mr. Rye has interleaved his own copy of this valuable work and kept it up-to-date, but no edition has been published since 1910. As few important libraries have been developed in London since its publication, it is quite invaluable as a library guide.

In the preface Mr. Rye writes: "The

series of brief surveys, which will appear weekly in these columns, will deal with the following London libraries:

1. The British Museum.
2. The London Library.
3. Public Record Office Library.
4. Guildhall Library.
5. Patent Office Library.
6. Great Smith Street Public Library.
7. British Library of Political Science.
8. University of London Library.
9. British Government Documents.

EDITH GUERRIER.



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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## William M. Chase's Paintings in New York Memorial Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The Ferargil Galleries are holding a memorial exhibition of the work of William M. Chase, a group of some 30 canvases from the collection of the artist's family which, except for their appearance in the Chase Memorial exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum, are unfamiliar to the public. The artist appears in his familiar rôle of portraitist and painter of still-life; a few small landscapes prove him untrammelled by restrictions of subject matter.

The modern movement in art was only gently lapping the bulwarks of nineteenth century conventionality while Chase matured. Youth still had its finger in the hole in the dyke which kept out the troubled waters; the field of art gave back the happy assurance that all was well and a Victorian quiet and contentment lay over the land. The standards of the day were proudly borne by many a noble champion of the arts; there was no inactivity or lack of enthusiasm in the ranks. But there was no cry of alarm from the outposts, no sign of the advancing hosts without. So the good he found he set out to better. With the materials at hand he wrought a shining suit of mail and led a merry band of young aspirants to fame into the tournament.

One naturally begins at the splendid self-portrait of the artist where the qualities which made him the brilliant, persuasive, and dominant figure that he was, are clearly manifested. One feels the action, reserve force, and intelligence of the man, his tireless enthusiasm, his leadership and kindly helpfulness. These traits are revealed in the firmly modeled head, penetrating glance and assured pose. The same air of distinction pervades all the portraits; perhaps the small head of the artist's wife is the most complete realization of style and characterization. His color is subdued, yet so modulated as to escape monotony;

when a passage calls for some sharp, bold accent, his palette rises to the occasion and gives clear evidence of his fine color sense.

"Dorothy, Helen, and Bob" is a lovely portrait group, arranged in simple masses of light and dark, and showing three aspects of unself-conscious youth. His sitters are at all times at ease, and apparently enjoyed the studio visits, where much lively conversation kept pace with the artist's swift brush. A particular field which Chase made his own, and where some of his most brilliant work is to be seen, is the so-called still-life painting, once considered rather unworthy of acknowledged artists, although it was a branch of painting which flourished in certain schools in other centuries. But the fish, pots, brasses, fruits, and the etcetera of natural objects endowed by nature with fascinating texture of color became hymns of praise under Chase's brush. The sinuous gleam of the gleaming cod. The iridescence of their myriad scales, these flashing creatures came to life in his canvases, to bewilder us by the amazing beauty which he discovered in them.

"The Belgian Melon," "The Copper Urn," "The Pewter Jug," these pictures are this artist's proclamation of beauty everywhere, even in the most ordinary articles of the kitchen. For quality they are on a par with the best still-life painting of any period, are direct descendants of the Chardins, Snyders, et al. This is just the artist's particular way of saying that the object is secondary in importance to the light, texture, color, form, and quality which he sees in it; that the particular truths which appeal to him are his real gift to posterity. Chase and the many students who owe their right beginnings to his leadership and personal instruction are an important chapter in American art, a calm and quiet before the storm of modernism, a milestone in the development of what is most distinguished and worth-while in painting.

R. F.



Courtesy of the Ferargil Galleries, New York

"Dorothy, Helen and Bob," by William M. Chase

## Mississippi River Cruise of Civic Betterment Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Oct. 20.

THE home town is the dearest place on earth; why not make it the most beautiful?" said Lorado Taft, the sculptor, confidentially to the art extension committee of the University of Illinois, representing some 120 small cities and villages in session on the decks of The Golden Eagle sailing down the Illinois River. "Make your towns interesting to themselves. The purpose of the art extension committee is to assist in making art a more potent elevating force in the lives of the people of the State of Illinois. It aims to help the people to discover beauty in nature and to enjoy it and to recognize beauty in art and to appreciate it, and to stimulate the production of beautiful things."

That Illinois and its 56,000 square miles is one of the richest agricultural sections of the Union and is the second in coal and great in its manufacturing industries, aside from Chicago and its 3,000,000 citizens, is often overlooked owing to the metropolis at the north "living violently and noisily," as Mr. Taft describes it. The towns of rural Illinois had a great awakening. What they have been doing was told by the actual leaders, who made it plain that whole communities were tired of looking toward the city and wanted to do bigger things within their neighborhoods, in their own way. Nearly two score vast community township high schools have come into existence. Some are at a distance from railroads but so advanced in educational methods that they meet the needs and win the absolute loyalty of the population.

Dean Inman of Hopkins County Community High School, described the better community facilities of the institution with its special training for children from the farms and a scope of interests embracing the fine arts. Various community high schools in league with parent-teacher associations reported on their entertainment of the whole neighborhood, the agricultural experiment stations, the nurseries for shrubs and trees whereby not only school grounds but the farm homes once utilitarian and desolate were beautified. Others told of planting shrubs in school grounds to attract wild birds, and of playgrounds that were actually bird preserves. And then came the co-operation of the Illinois Central Railroad, running the length of the State, making use of a landscape man to plant shrubs around the stations the "gateways" of all its towns and to transplant wild flowers and native shrubs to the right of way the length of the State. About two-thirds of the towns have been planted.

Inspired by this, the towns themselves are improving grounds near their hotels—"the guest chambers of towns"—and from this the interest is spreading to village parks and "forest preserves" which the constitution of Illinois permits to every county voting bond issues for purchases of picturesque wooded localities. The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America and the Audubon Society as well as the Friends of Our Native Landscape are active in spreading their influence to protect wild flowers, birds, and to save the natural beauty spots of the State for the future.

The Better Community Movement, Prof. R. E. Hieronymus, community adviser, and the Art Extension Committee, Lorado Taft, chairman, of the University of Illinois, has been active several years. The work is the outgrowth of similar movements born at the State University. Last year the art committee made its pilgrimage on expression. The community high

schools promote community festivals. Last season Miss Lamkin directed a pageant, the outgrowth of the history of the farming community near De Kalb, Ill., that employed 7000 citizens and their families of that community, who had never before come together in unified pleasures.

In June, Miss Mary Taft, the daughter of Lorado Taft directed the pageant under the auspices of the Streator Y. W. C. A. at Marilla Park, north of the city. The development of this mining village of "Hard-scrabble" when Prairie schooners brought immigrants and fur traders came in their canoes on the Vermilion River, to the rich city of coal mines and mammoth bottle plants dominated by King Coal and Queen Glass, was re-enacted for the city.

Oct. 1, 1922, the delegates from over 100 towns met at La Salle, Ill., visited the State Parks at Starved Rock and Deer Park and were entertained by Captain and Mrs. Blow on whose estate is Deer Park, which is given to the people, and on the morning of Oct. 2, the company with more delegates arriving, assembled on the chartered Golden Eagle to follow the superb Illinois waterway, the Illinois River, to the Mississippi and after two hours on the Father of Waters, to reach St. Louis. This method of a travelling convention accredits the delegates with the conditions of their own State, and assembles them on the deck for conference from which none can escape. Twenty-four hours on this great river afforded an education of a marvelous country of industrial cities, forest and fen, farms and orchards, towering cliffs of the east spur of the Ozarks, dikes and canals—known to the majority of traveled Americans. At St. Louis, friends of the Better Community Conference led a tour of the city to exhibit its City Art Museum, Forest Park, Open Air Theater (that has just ended a season with a profit of \$40,000) a picture gallery and spacious club house and Little Theater of the Artists Guild, the Washington University and handsome residential district of a progressive city.

The tour to the Cahokia Mounds near East St. Louis informed the Better Community Conference of the values of that territory with its 88 mounds of prehistoric Indian days as a state park of historic interest. Professor Morehead conducting the investigations gave a talk at an excavated mound. At Alton, Ill., an hour later, the representatives of the organization had assembled cars to show the wonders of that old city.

At Havana and other towns along the way, high school children and extension art committees were ready to greet the itinerant convention. Among the interesting reports were those of Mr. Reed of the Springfield Lincoln Tablet Committee marking places hallowed by the great American. Mr. Lodge of Monticello told of the plan to trace the circuit traveled by Lincoln as a lawyer, marking historic houses with tablets. The Lincoln-Douglas debates was revived. Mrs. Mary E. Aleshire of Plymouth, Ill., announced the photographic competition among school children to record picturesquesque Illinois, and to enter the list of "100 Beauty Spots of Illinois," which will be pointed out by signs on the Lincoln and other great highways. Photographs will be preserved in the State Historical Society. A second competition is that of pictures of "Before and After" planting school grounds.

Most significant in this state-wide revival is the feeling for pageantry. Miss Nina Lamkin a pageant director of national reputation, made an impressive address on the growing demand for self-expression and self-entertainment in rural communities. The passive audience of commercial amusements is now wide awake. The pageant and community festival embraces all the arts, invites inventive genius, employs the research of history, the construction of drama, the use of effective English, the use of music, and literature, the design of costume and its creation, and is so elastic that it takes in all families, the aged as well as the young, and discovers unsuspected talent eager for expression. The community high

schools are improving grounds near their hotels—"the guest chambers of towns"—and from this the interest is spreading to village parks and "forest preserves" which the constitution of Illinois permits to every county voting bond issues for purchases of picturesque wooded localities. The Wild Flower Preservation Society of America and the Audubon Society as well as the Friends of Our Native Landscape are active in spreading their influence to protect wild flowers, birds, and to save the natural beauty spots of the State for the future.

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of conditions in the world today. The playwright starts his hero as well-to-do and successful, as many count success. He is in charge of a fashionable congregation, but is not blind to the conditions of suffering around him. His preaching of Christian principles of brotherhood regarding a mine strike causes his dismissal from his church by the vestrymen, who are owners of the mine. His sharing of whatever he possesses with his less fortunate fellow beings and his life of self-sacrifice bring on his dismissal by his fiancée, who longs for luxury and world position.

Daniel's desire to solve the sociological situation carries him into strike arbitration. He is as much misunderstood by the self-seeking and bribe-taking committee of miners (who have betrayed their brother workers) as he is by the greedy mine operators. He is turned out by both sides.

Daniel finally goes out into the highways and byways seeking for those whom he can serve. The derelicts find in him a friend. He has for them no condemnation. He offers them only the highest hopes, the pathetic little cripple girl is best able to receive his teachings. Her faith is very great and she is healed for her lameness and walks for the first time in her life.

In the last act, when bantered by the owner of the mine for being impractical and failure he says:

What is success? One who has that brought up? Only to the elevation of the unfit . . . the merely shrewd and predatory . . . the undervaluation of real achievement . . . to fear and envy, cruelty and satiety. . . . All around we see men of wealth who have neither health, nor happiness, nor love, nor respect for the power of money. I have no income, man wouldn't suggest to your bookkeeper and peace and health, and friends, and time to read, and think, and dream, and help. Which of us is the rich man?

"The Fool" is not a great play, although it has some very fine moments. James Kirkwood gives an almost perfect performance of the title rôle. Lowell Sherman is equally good in the character of the prodigal son of the mine owner. Sara Sothern deserves next honors for her portrayal of the little cripple girl. Miss Paula Gaynor as Clare Jewett is a disappointment, but some good character work is done by Geoffrey Steiner, Frederik Vogeding, Frank Sylvester and others. Henry Stephenson and Adrienne Morrison both give excellent performances.

Frank Reicher's stage directing is a disappointment. The straining for effect in all but about five members of the cast is unfortunate. The scenery and lighting of the play are unworthy both Mr. Pollock and the Messrs. Selwyn. F. L. S.

## Memories Revived

## of "Old Tivoli Days"

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence) Memories of the "old Tivoli days" fondly spoken of by San Franciscans of 30 years ago, have been revived with the opening of the Rivoli Opera House (formerly the Rialto Theater) by Paul Steinendorff and Ferris Hartman—who helped to make the fame of the old Tivoli Opera House.

One of the speeches spoken by the leading character in Channing Pollock's new play, "The Fool," now being presented at the Times Square Theater, will serve as a text for a review of the play as a whole, in that the two chief motives upon which the play is built are the sociological situation in the world today and an interpretation of the solution of certain problems in life, as taught by Jesus Christ.

Daniel (the "fool")—There's no hope in anything, as long as we fight each other like beasts, instead of helping each other like brothers! There's no hope anywhere except in their own ignorance." Given a developed imagination, and the need to do things with the hands, with the privilege of seeing examples of great art and a finer citizenry will come forth.

The University of Illinois believing in "Labor and Learning" has hopes of an art gallery. Peoria and Springfield have live societies. Oregon, Ill., has an art gallery. To aid small cities and to provoke community pride, the Art Extension Committee of which Mr. Taft is chairman, has exhibits of 14 small oil paintings by eminent painters of Illinois, a second collection of 11 large canvases framed by great painters of Illinois, 57 photographs of monuments in Illinois with a manuscript lecture by Mr. Taft, an exhibit of landscape prints, another of parks, playgrounds, field houses and community buildings, and a travelling library for pageantry and community festivals. The extension public library committee of Illinois co-operates, the Illinois Federation and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and there is no doubt but the art festivals for the community, at Aurora, Rockford, Joliet, Springfield, and the Central States Fair have their relation to this state-wide movement. Art teaching in community schools in rural districts, fine collection of the Arundal and Medici prints and modern reproductions of a high order of old masters with trained teachers and lecturers are fostered by this community art extension committee, which successfully closed its annual conference.

Mr. Pollock knows a great deal about a number of things. From out the depths of his experience and observation he has put on paper, and the Messrs. Selwyn have put upon the stage, a powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world. The Times Square Theater should be filled for many months to come.

The story concerns the endeavor of a young clergyman, Daniel Gilchrist, to live a Christian life in the midst

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Empire Theatre, B'way, & 40th St. Tues. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

HENRY MILLER

RUTH CHATTERTON

in Henry Batiste's Masterly Play

"LA TENDRESE"

A big play, a great play, its theme

the earnestness, the love, the Mager

than life itself; for it is love.

L. M. McC.

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

EQUITY 48th St. THEATRE, Bryant

Tues. 8:30, Mats. Tues. &amp; Sat. 2:30

"Malvaloca" An Enchanting

Love Story

Wonderfully Told by JANE COWL

"Jane Cowl along with hundred grace"

Thea. Mat. Ave. Now

Yiddish Art 27th St. Tues. 8:30

Maurice Swartz exc. Mon. to Thur.

Mats. Sat. Sun. 2:30

in "THE INSPECTOR GENERAL"

SHUBERT Thea. 44th St. W. B'way. Tues. 8:30

Matines Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES

Fourth Annual Production

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Tues. 8:30

Matines Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

ANNE NICHOLS LAUGHING SUCCESS

"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

CAT NATIONAL THEATRE

412 St. W. of 5th Ave.

Tues. &amp; Sat. 8:30

MATINEES WED. &amp; SAT. 2:30

SELVYN THEATRE, W. 42d St.

BARNEY BERNARD and

ALEXANDER CARR in

a new comedy

"PARTNERS AGAIN"

By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodmans

Evens. 8:30 Mats. Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

VANDERBILT W. 45th St. Tues. 8:30

Mats. Wed. &amp; Sat. 2:30

The TORCH-BEARERS' BY GEORGE KELLY

BY GEORGE KELLY

BETTER TIMES AT HIPPODROME NOW

DAILY MATINEES 2:15-NIGHTS 8:15

CAT AND CANARY NATIONAL THEATRE

412 St. W. of 5th Ave.

Tues. &amp; Sat. 8:30

MATINEES WED. &amp; SAT. 2:30

"Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood"

## Music News and Reviews

## Recitals in London by Chaliapin and Tetrazzini

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 6—Chaliapin, in

London on a short visit, gave a recital

at the Royal Albert Hall on Sept. 28.

Not much can be said beyond what

has already been said of previous

## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DOMESTIC WOOL  
MARKET A LITTLE  
LESS ACTIVE

Slower Business Due to  
Scarcity of Staple Tan to  
Lack of Interest

The volume of business in the domestic wool market during the last few days has been hazy so large as in recent weeks, although this is not due to any lessening of interest on the part of the mills, but rather to the fact that many wool houses have very little wool of desirable descriptions to offer.

Indeed, it is remarkable how restricted is the select of wools in many houses along Summer Street, Boston. Wherever there are dealers with a desirable selection of wool in stock, there is still a good business being done, and the experience along Summer Street has been somewhat irregular.

The strength of the market is as pronounced as ever, in fact, prices are higher than they are a week or 10 days ago, if anything, although there has been no advance in prices worthy of note thus far during the current week.

## Greasy Wools Feature

Greasy wools have had the call rather than shod wools latterly, and worsted wools instead of woolen descriptions generally have been in more popular demand, reflecting more or less the trend of the goods market, where there has been a decided turn to worsted goods not only of the light weight types but also of the more substantial and standard lines.

The clothiers had predicted freely that any attempt on the part of the mills to advance prices would be resisted most strenuously by the manufacturing shodders but while their opposition has not been hid under a bushel it has not been so pronounced as was thought might be the case, first of all, doubtless, because they have raised the justice of the demand of the mills for more money for the products to cover the increasing cost of the raw materials and, secondly, because the consumptive demand has very great expanded in the last few weeks, with prospects of even greater purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people in the next few months because business, generally, is recovering.

**Domestic Quotations**

Slides of domestic fine and fine medium wools have been made on the basis, clean, of \$1.25 to \$1.30 for wools of the better type of territories, while strictly fine slate, a very scarce commodity, is worth all of \$1.35, clean basis.

Half-blood combing, such as is available for the most part today, is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.25, clean basis, and really choice high grade wool of the combing type might bring on the upper side of \$1.25. Good high three-eighths is quoted at 95 cents to \$1.10, clean basis, for combing wools, while high quarters are quoted generally at \$0.90 to \$1.00 cents, clean basis, also for combing wools. Good fine clothing wool is ready worth \$1.25, clean basis, and fine fine medium wools will command \$1.20 if really good.

There is a demand for the finer bright wools, of these are in limited supply. Some fine three-eighths staple wool has been sold at an even 50¢ in the grease, however. Pulled wools are very firm at around 90¢ to 95¢ for good to choice B-grades and even up to \$1 for real high-grade specially brushed wool.

Scoured wools and noils have been only moderately active, but are steady in price.

Sales of foreign wool in bond have included a fair weight of fine Australian descriptions, with good combing 66s being \$1.04 to \$1.10. There have been sales of Montevideo 56s at 37¢ to 38¢ in the grease for wool shrinking about per cent, 34¢ to 35¢ for 50s and 28¢ to 46¢ wools. These latter wools have been sold in fairly considerable volume.

**Manufacturing Normal**

The manufacturing position is normal, and the outlook for goods is especially sound. Clothing houses display continued interest despite the high prices and the probably higher ones to come. Spinners and combers report good business, with prices very firm for all qualities.

The situation abroad is contributing, of course, to the strength of the domestic market, because the London colony sales have continued very strongly the basis of last week's advance if indeed, prices have not slightly risen in London.

The United States has continued to operate steadily in suitable selections of medium to fine crossbreds wools as well as matchings and tops in Bradford thus giving additional strength to the market. Yorkshire and the Cottontown have also been steady buyers, and though the generally unfavorable selection at London and with full 75 per cent of offerings of crossbreds wools, the market has ruled steadily higher.

**Foreign Markets Strong**

The primary markets, also, are very strong. Australia has shown a further slight rise in prices lately, and everything in the Colonies is very buoyant. Japan still lags in the buying, apparently, while the United States is showing more interest steadily in everything but the low crossbred types.

England and the Continent are steady buyers, here, also. Offerings of wool from the Cape are still at very dear prices, best superfine 12 months' wools being held at \$1.12, clean landed, and in some cases more money is wanted.

In Buenos Aires, offerings are few and of low quality, but Italy is understood to be buying some wool at good prices.

The Government has yet to promulgate final regulations on wool importations, with especial reference to the definition of "clean content"; "carnelianized wools" and the withdrawal of

carpet wools from bond. It is expected that these regulations will be announced soon.

LONDON STOCK  
LIST DULL BUT  
TONE IS GOOD

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Dealing in securities on the stock exchange here lacked snap again today, but the markets generally displayed stability. In the oil division there was moderate repurchasing. Royal Dutch was 38¢. Shell Transport 46-16, and Mexican Eagle 2¢.

Home rails were irregular but sentiment was more confident. Dollar descriptions were quiet and without feature. Argentine rails were soft and neglected.

Gilt-edged list, while listless, was steady. French loans were maintained around previous levels. Kaffirs were firm, but operations were professional. Rubbers were quiet, with a tendency to sag.

Sentiment in industrials was cheerful but changes in prices were mixed. Hudson's Bay was 7 15-16.

STEWART-WARNER  
EARNINGS RISE

Large sales of automobiles have been directly reflected in business of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer concern. In nine months of 1922 net profits, after taxes, were \$3,514,078, equivalent to \$7.40 a share on the 479,385 shares of no-par stock. Net earnings of \$1,657,554 in the third quarter and \$1,806,681 in the second quarter were both greater than total earnings of \$1,039,572 in 1921, and \$884,547 more than earnings of \$2,375-638 in 1920.

The dividend has been increased twice this year, from 50 to 75 cents in April and from 75 cents to \$1. Oct. 20. The entire \$2,000,000 bond issue, dated March 1, 1921, and maturing March 1, 1926, was redeemed from cash resources at 104 and interest, Sept. 1.

SHOE TRADE SAID  
TO BE GROWING

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The shoe industry is now on a "wholesale basis," and facing sound growth, says Frank C. Rand, president of the International Shoe Company. He declared dealers could no longer postpone buying, because shelves are cleaned of stocks. Consumption by the public does not vary 10 per cent over a period of years, declares Mr. Rand, who points out that extra shoes purchased in a period of extraordinary prosperity enable the consumer to get along with fewer in time of reaction. Buying is now approaching normal, he said.

Men's tan calf shoes in St. Louis wholesale for \$4.15 a pair, compared with \$5 a year ago, and women's black kid shoes at \$4.60 compared with \$5 last year.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Hugo Stinnes is said to have bought from a financier named Cypont a block of Berlin Handelszeitung shares valued at \$35,000,000 marks.

Mr. John Jacob Astor is reported associated with John Walter in the purchase of the London Times stock formerly owned by Lord Northcliffe.

It is said the Allies are in a move to save Germany from bankruptcy, and the Reparations Commission will go to Berlin, Sunday, for a friendly discussion with the German Government.

Chairman of the United States Shipping Board announces the establishment of a new passenger line connecting the west coast of the United States with the east coast of South America via the Panama Canal.

The ban against the sale of the securities of the Texas-California Oil & Mining Company, placed by the State Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, under authority of the State "blue sky" law, has been officially withdrawn.

A report of the American Exchange shows that the pay of office employees, as account clerks, and stenographers, is 10 per cent to 20 per cent below that prevailing last year. Wages of office boys and girl clerks show an increase.

Because of the comparatively small turnover in farm products, trade conditions in Canada are slightly less buoyant than a fortnight ago. Farmers hold stocks anticipating better prices. Another factor is the condition of Canadian manufacturers on account of rail congestion to obtain raw materials from the United States and make deliveries of finished products.

**UNLISTED SECURITIES**

(Quoted by Wilson, Hooker & Co.)

Bid	Ask
Am. Glue com	86 88
do pfd	125
Arlingdale Mills	100
Bailey Mfg. Co.	265
Berkshire Cotton Mfg	242
Boston W. H. & R. pfd	98
Columbia Nat. Life Ins	118 120
Dartmouth Mfg pfd	82
Douglas Shoe pfd	94 96
Draper Corp.	163 169
Esmond Mills pfd	89 101
Fidelity Cap. Units	91 93
Fisher R. R. pfd	58 62
Fishhaven Mills. com	150 153
Gratow & Knight pfd	55 58
Great Falls Mfg Co	83 86
Greenfield Tap & Die pfd	95 1/2 97
Greylock Mills	225 234
George Grow Tire	4 4 1/2
Heywood Wakefield pfd	105
Hood Rubber pfd	100 1/2 101 1/2
Ind. Gas	112 118
Library Bureau pfd A	103
Ludlow Mfg Assn	143 146
Mass Cotton Mills	158
Nashua Mills	114 119
Nashua Stearns Cotton Co	244
Noquicht Spinning Co	90 93
Pacific Mills	160 161
Pepperell Mfg Co	162 166
Piney Woods Corrugated	100
Quisquett Mill com	216
Regal Shoe pfd	48 52
Sagamore Mfg com	315
Sharpe Mfg com	120
Union Twist Drill pfd	83
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle com	115 119
do pfd	101 1/2 106
U. S. Envelope com	141
do pfd	114
Waldorf 1st pfd	104 11
Walter Baker & Co pfd	123 126
West Boylston Mfg pfd	100 102 1/2
West Point Mfg	116 125
Wickwire Spencer Steel pfd	69 72
Yale & Towne Mfg com	315 325

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

*G. R. Weather Report*

**Boston and vicinity:** Fair tonight and Thursday; cool Friday; fresh to strong southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

**Southern New England:** Generally fair tonight and Thursday; cooler Thursday; strong southwest, shifting to west and northwest winds.

**Northern New England:** Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight, probably rain in Maine. Thursday generally fair, cooler in Vermont and New Hampshire; fresh to strong south, shifting to west winds.

**WEATHER OUTLOOK**

The indications are for generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday in the states east of the Mississippi River except that light rain or snow is probable Wednesday in northern New York and portions of northern New England. The temperature will rise considerably in the eastern states Wednesday and it will continue above normal in these regions Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

Albany . . . . . 42 Kansas City . . . . . 52

Atlantic City . . . . . 56 Memphis . . . . . 50

Boston . . . . . 42 Montreal . . . . . 32

Buffalo . . . . . 52 Nantucket . . . . . 50

Charleston . . . . . 58 New Orleans . . . . . 46

Chicago . . . . . 52 New York . . . . . 48

Denver . . . . . 44 Pittsburgh . . . . . 48

Des Moines . . . . . 46 Portland, Me. . . . . 34

Eastport . . . . . 34 Portland, Ore. . . . . 44

Galveston . . . . . 54 San Francisco . . . . . 50

Hatteras . . . . . 54 St. Louis . . . . . 54

Helena . . . . . 48 St. Paul . . . . . 44

Jacksonville . . . . . 62 Washington . . . . . 44

**ROAD'S LOADINGS GREATER**

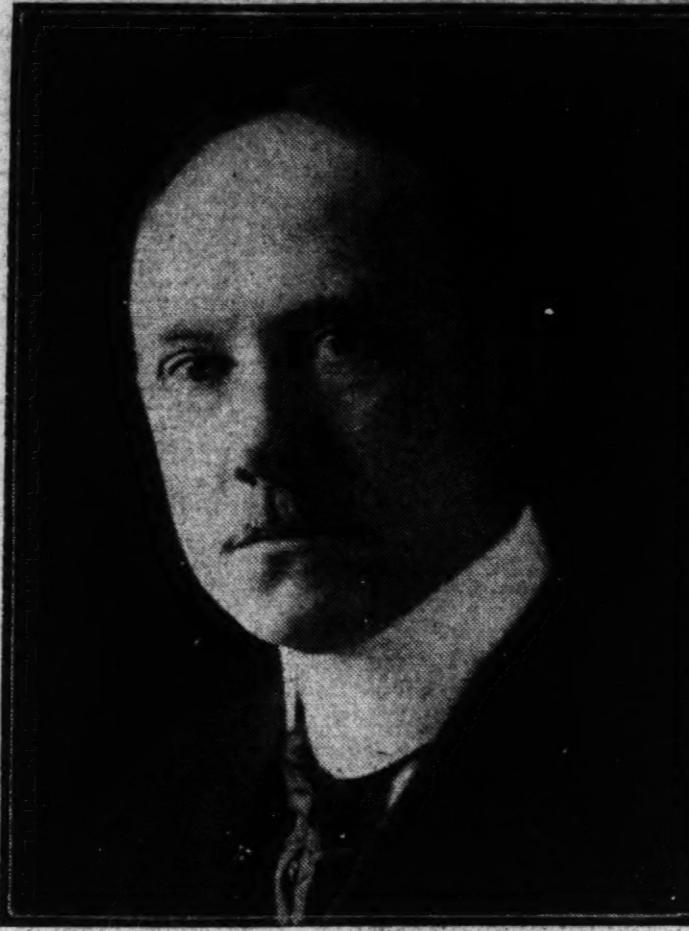
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The North Western road's loadings in the first three weeks of October display a substantial increase

in volume.

**carpet wools from bond. It is expected that these regulations will be announced soon.**

**LONDON STOCK**

**LIST DULL BUT  
TONE IS GOOD**



Alfred D. Flinn

STRIKES CUT  
DEEPLY INTO  
ROAD'S PROFITSONTARIO & WESTERN  
HANDICAPPED DURING  
FIVE MONTHS OF YEAR

There is little likelihood of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad's paying a dividend out of earnings before next year, so seriously have anthracite suspension and the shopmen's strike affected operating results in five months, which for the past 10 years yielded 67 per cent of the average year's operating income. Only unusually heavy traffic throughout the remainder of 1922 will enable a showing of a small surplus, possibly 1 per cent.

At the end of July there was a net deficit after charges of \$104,000. This was wiped out in August and a slight surplus left. September figures are expected to show up as well as August, and each month in the last quarter is expected to show a surplus after charges, with the possible exception of December.

## YEAR'S RESULTS ESTIMATED

If the last four months earn as well as August, they will show a net of \$839,138, compared with \$721,427 for the first eight months, making \$1,560,563 for the year. Normally the last four months earn less than 25 per cent of the year's operating income. Non-operating income will be about \$200,000 less than last year, due to the payment of back interest on bonds last year by coal companies. Fixed charges should be about the same.

With these considerations the year should compare with 1921 as follows:

	1922	1921
Net oper. income	\$1,560,563	\$1,297,072
Non-oper. income	436,505	744,505
Total income	1,997,068	2,043,577
Fixed charges	1,397,117	1,387,117
Net income	593,951	646,460
Equal on \$1,178 shares to	1.02	1.09

Dividend payment of 2 per cent, as made a year ago this month requires \$1,162,346. The last payment was made out of accumulated surplus after 18 months without any disbursement. In April, 1920, 1 per cent was paid. The directors are little inclined to make another withdrawal from surplus at this time.

## EXPENSES CUT DOWN

But for drastic cutting of expenses in August the eight months would have shown quite a deficit. Maintenance was reduced 45 per cent from a year ago, and transportation expenses, despite the strike, were held down to 7.8 per cent above last year. Figures below for eight months indicate that falling revenues were met chiefly by reducing maintenance.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON WILL INVADE CHICAGO

This Inter-sectional Game to Feature Western Conference Football Contests on Saturday

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING  
W-W-L-T-L-P-C  
Chicago ..... 2 0 0 1,000  
Iowa ..... 1 0 0 1,000  
Michigan ..... 1 0 0 1,000  
Wisconsin ..... 1 0 0 1,000  
Minnesota ..... 1 1 0 1,000  
Northwestern ..... 0 1 1 1,000  
Duke ..... 0 0 1 1,000  
Ohio State ..... 0 0 1 1,000  
Purdue ..... 0 0 1 1,000  
Indiana ..... 0 0 2 1,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Three battles in the race for the football championship of the Intercollegiate Conference are overshadowed by Princeton University invading University of Chicago in an inter-sectional encounter, the last battle of an eastern eleven against a member of the "Big Ten" under the present Conference rules. Two rivals of the circuit, University of Wisconsin and Northwestern University, relax with no date this Saturday, while Indiana University plays a non-Conference college.

One of the most uncertain battles on the season's calendar is presented by the Tiger-Maroon engagement. Both teams are greatly changed since Chicago defeated Princeton, 9 to 0, in the east and the power of neither is subject to definite calculation. Both teams have made a good showing in games played so far.

Prof. A. A. Stagg could have made a much stronger display but has held back a great deal of reserve in personnel and strategy. The Maroons are winning games by safe margins with simple tactics and liberal use of substitutes. In defeating Purdue University, 12 to 0, Coach Stagg shifted his men so rapidly that Princeton scouts must have been bewildered in their attempts to pick out stars against whom to warn the Tigers.

With Capt. H. W. Lewis '23 back in the lineup at tackle, the Chicago wall held impervious to Purdue's attack. As in previous games, Professor Stagg uncovered one or two new stars. F. W. Law '25, fullback, who had never given an account of himself before, did some notable plunging and scored Chicago's touchdown, while F. F. Caruso '25, a substitute halfback, revealed hitherto unsuspected skill at kicking, scoring a field goal and a point after touch-down.

Princeton, too, has been winning easily and bringing out new and dependable workers. It has a good forward pass attack in the making, if the tackles used in the 26-to-0 score over Maryland last week are to be relied on. Coach W. W. Roper apparently also has developed a good defense for passes. R. B. Dinsmore '25, the new quarterback, is being looked for with a great deal of interest as a result of his fine showing last week, especially his work in running back punts when he picked well for his interference.

Next in interest to this inter-sectional fray will be the Conference skirmish when Ohio State University invades University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. The battle should be close with the Gophers ruling a slight favorite. An unfortunate fumble at the goal line prevented Minnesota from winning a second Conference victory last Saturday. It was forced to be content with a 7-to-7 tie with Northwestern University.

Ohio will do well not to discount the Minnesota eleven as a result of this showing, for the Gophers outplayed the Purple all the way through. Coach W. H. Spaulding has a stalwart forward wall and a smashing attack, varied with long forward passes. Raymond Eklund '24, end, scored after receiving a 30-yard pass.

Coach J. W. Wilce should take to Minnesota a much better team than represented the Buckeyes at the Stadium dedication in Columbus. Weakness of the Green line was largely responsible for letting University of Michigan through for a 19-to-0 score. Coach Wilce is developing a complicated forward pass attack, and it should work better this week after the exposure of its flaws.

University of Illinois runs up against a fine secondary defense, if it tries many passes against University of Michigan at Ann Arbor this Saturday. The Wolverines revealed surprising strength in their high score over Ohio and had the satisfaction of squaring up previous defeats in the last three years. Coach F. H. Yost either withholds something in the tie with Vanderbilt University of the year previous, or made sudden improvements in his team. H. G. Kipke '24, halfback, was the individual star of the game, intercepting two Buckeye passes, making two touchdowns and kicking a fine 30-yard field goal.

Coach R. C. Zupke, like Yost, presented an eleven against Iowa vastly different from that overpowered by little Butler College. The Hawkeyes, conquerors of Yale, went home victors by a score of 8 to 7; but they were outflown and won by the margin of only a safety. The Illini revealed a new quarterback of ability, R. W. Clark '24 distinguishing himself by fine work returning punts.

Maybe Iowa underestimated Illinois, and, if so, it will do well not to do the same with Purdue University. The Hawkeyes are top-heavy favorites for the Iowa City clash, but they are to find the Old Gold and Black a stout defensive team. Purdue made good use of end runs and forward passes against Chicago. Campus followers of the Iowa team will watch for L. C. Parkin '25 as quarterback on the Iowa team. They have not seen him play since he earned glory at New Haven, and last week his play was rather inconspicuous, with Capt. G. C. Locke '23, fullback, leading the attack and scoring the single touch-down.

After two Conference defeats, the last by a score of 20 to 0 at the hands of University of Wisconsin, the Indiana University eleven receives Michigan Agricultural College. The Hoosiers held the Badgers at first, but heavy battering wore them down, better than par.

## Expected to Star in Big Inter-sectional Football Game Saturday



## HARVARD'S TRACK PROSPECTS ARE EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT

## Freshman Class Shows Up Best in the Annual Fall Handicap Events—Rowing and Football

WESTERN CONFERENCE SCORES  
IOWA 61-Kansas 9 OHIO STATE 50-Wesleyan 9  
6-Yale 0 14- Oberlin 9  
8-Illinois 7 9-Michigan 19  
75 CHICAGO 19 MINNESOTA 28  
20-Georgia 0 22-No. Dakota 0  
15-Northwestern 7 20-Indiana 0  
12-Purdue 0 7-Northwestern 7  
47 MICHIGAN 7 WISCONSIN 7  
45-Case 0 41-Carleton 0  
9-Vanderbilt 0 20-S. D. State 7  
15-Ohio State 0 20-Indiana 0  
67 PURDUE 0 81 NORTHWESTERN 7  
10-Johns Hopkins 0 17-Beloit 0  
6-Notre Dame 20 7-Chicago 12  
0-Chicago 12 7-Minnesota 7  
10 INDIANA 32 ILLINOIS 22  
0-DePauw 0 7-Butler 10  
0-Minnesota 20 7-Iowa 8  
0-Wisconsin 20  
0 49 14 18

## TIGERS PREPARE FOR HARD TEST

## Chicago Will Start Game Saturday, a Decided Favorite

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The Princeton varsity football squad is making the usual midseason preparations for its first hard test of 1922, that being the coming battle with the University of Chicago on Saturday. The 9-to-1 defeat of last year at the hands of Chicago is still fresh in the memory of Tiger football men.

Chicago will start the game a decided favorite, football fans at Princeton declare, although the Tiger's green team has kept all-comers from its goal line thus far this season.

The team's lineup is undecided. J. B. Cleaves '23, fullback, is a certainty. F. K. Pagenkopf '25, who has been off the squad for several weeks, has returned and probably will be in the line-up.

Princeton alumni from New York and Philadelphia will accompany the team to Chicago to attend the National Convention of Alumni, which meets there Friday and Saturday.

President and Mrs. John Grier Hibben, R. C. White, president of the Princeton Club, of New York; Maj. F. C. Landon, chairman of the National Alumni and A. C. Imbrie, vice-chairman, are among those who will attend the game and convention.

The entire lot of 8,000 tickets allotted to Tiger followers have been sold.

HAGEN BETTERS PAR GOLF  
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 24.—W. C. Hagen, holder of the British open championship, and J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian champion, today defeated Phil O'Connor, North Jersey professional, and John Farrell, Quaker Ridge, 11 up, in a special 36-hole match over the New Jersey Country Club golf course. Hagen in his morning round covered the course in one better than par.

## POCKET BILLIARDS TITLE IS REVIVED

Play for the New England pocket billiards championship, last held in 1912, is to be revived this year.

Considering conditions prevailing, the running of K. M. Rogers '26, a former Phillips Exeter Academy star, when he won the 440-yard dash from scratch in 55s, was the best performance of the day. J. N. Watters '26, also a former Exeter star and captain of the Crimson appears to have a remarkably strong and well-balanced squad in its first-year class.

Closing events in the annual fall handicap meet were held yesterday on Soldiers Field and members of the freshman class showed up the best.

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when he won the 440-yard dash from scratch in 55s, was the best performance of the day. J. N. Watters '26, also a former Exeter star and captain of the Crimson appears to have a remarkably strong and well-balanced squad in its first-year class.

Combining the track-event points of yesterday with those scored in the field events on the previous day, the freshman led the other classes.

The summary of the track events follows:

100-Yard Dash—Won by G. E. Barker '26 (23yds.); J. H. Broome '26 (scratch); second: G. W. Lupton II. (3yds.); third: 10-3-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by K. M. Rogers '26 (scratch); S. S. Cairns '26 (15yds.); second: Morrison Blake '23 (19yds.); third: 25-7-6s.

400-Yard Run—Won by W. S. Smith '23 (50yds.); R. G. Allen '26 (scratch); second: A. F. Jones '25 (10yds.); third: 2m. 6s.

120-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by A. McK. Terhune '23 (5yds.); H. P. Thomas '25 (scratch); second: S. M. Clarke '25 (3yds.); third: 14-2-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. N. Watters '26 (scratch); J. W. Perkins '26 (50yds.); second: B. R. Cutcheon '25 (scratch); third: 40-4-5s.

Three-Mile Run (Scratch)—Won by W. Burke '25; W. L. Chapman Jr. '25; second: A. L. Coburn '24; third: 21m. 21-2-5s.

Final heats in the university singles and freshman compromise races which form a part of the program for the annual fall regatta will be held on the Charles River tomorrow afternoon. In the latter event the winners of the preliminary heats yesterday were J. O. Bangs '25, first and J. J. Irwin '25, second, in the first heat and B. J. G. Crooks '25, first and J. P. Whittall '25, second, in the second heat. In the

freshman event C. F. Darlington won the first heat and J. D. Leonard the second.

One event was decided yesterday when the freshman wherry race was run in one heat, C. L. Dane Jr. winning it with H. H. Saxon second. This afternoon the University doubles preliminary heats are scheduled to take place.

Coach R. T. Fisher plans to give the varsity football squad a hard practice this afternoon in preparation for the Dartmouth game Saturday. It will probably be the last hard scrummaging of the first team will put through this week. The varsity team was given a chance to perfect its defense on Dartmouth plays yesterday afternoon when the second team put on some of the Green's formations. Practically all of the Team A players were kept of War Weeks.

LARGER FLYING FIELD PLANNED  
DAYTON, O., Oct. 25.—Announcement that McCook Field, the center of experimental work of the United States Air Service, is to be moved to a larger site east of this city and made the largest flying field in the United States, was made today by F. B. Patterson, with the approval of Secretary

## COACH BEZDEK FINDS HALFBACK

## Kratz Will Be Running Mate to Wilson at Penn State

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 24.—One

of Hugo Bezdek's big problems concerning the Pennsylvania State varsity football team this fall appears to have been solved. The task of finding a halfback as a running mate to H. E. Wilson '26, the only veteran in the backfield, is apparently solved. A week ago, it was predicted that B. Kratz, the 144-pound sophomore, would develop into a dependable halfback, and his work against Middlebury College last Saturday proved that the prediction was too modest. Under Bezdek's coaching, Kratz should develop into one of the star backs of the 1922 gridiron season.

He continued his good work in scrummage against the scrubs tonight. Wilson is one of the most dangerous backs in the east, as other teams will testify, but with Kratz to share the burden, Wilson will be even more of an obstacle to opposing goal lines. M. H. Palm '24, at quarterback, is showing up well, so that the places in the backfield are taken care of.

The coaches expect E. V. Singer '24, to fill the fullback position and he has been given every chance to make good. However, there may be a shift this week that will give W. A. J. Shaner '25, Symmons and D. Van H. Peaster '24 a chance on the varsity.

Every effort is now being directed toward a victory over Syracuse at the New York Polo Grounds on Saturday. This game will be the first real test for Penn State, for it will be the first game on a foreign field. Fortunately, the field will be strange to Syracuse also, so that the inexperienced Penn State players will not be at a disadvantage there. The coaches will have only one more night of hard practice and every minute will have to be made to count. The team will leave for New York on Thursday.

Sum of \$24,730.97 Distributed to Baseball Players

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The last of the 1922 world's series checks to ballplayers—those whose clubs finished in third place in the American and National leagues, amounting to \$24,730.97, were mailed today from the office of Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis.

The Detroit club was given 1 cent more than the amount divided between the two national league clubs. Its share was \$12,365.46, which was split into 24 full shares, \$11 players receiving \$515.22 each, and three players, guyergill, Holling and Moore receiving 1 cent less.

The St. Louis Nationals, who were awarded \$6,182.74, divided it into 24 full shares, 23 players and Joseph Sugden, the veteran catcher, receiving \$240 each. The balance was divided between players Bottomly, Blades and McCurdy, who were given \$110 each, and Pitcher Sell, who received \$82.74.

The Pittsburgh club's share was divided into 23 full shares, 10 players receiving \$257.62 each and 13 receiving \$257.61. The balance, almost two shares, was divided equally between Myrl Brown, George Ashton and J. Fogarty. Each received \$85.37.

TECH SOCCER TEAM RATED EXCEPTIONAL

Fresh from its overwhelming victory over Clark University last Saturday, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology soccer team will oppose the Harvard eleven on Friday at Soldiers Field, Cambridge. The date of the game has been advanced one day on account of the Harvard-Dartmouth football game Saturday.

The Tech lineup will be as follows: that proved so effective against Clark, which was defeated 6 to 0. A. K. Sun '25, F. de la Maccora '23, the captain; E. M. Rule '25, Kaare Aase '25, and E. M. Souza '24 will play on the forward line. The backs will be Guimond, Atahualpa '23, K. H. Oon '23, C. E. Artega '24, Peter Petersen '24, and Harold Kurzman '23. C. O. Duevel is at goal.

The backs are the strongest part of the Engineers' machine and Coach Atahualpa is confident that his men can break up their opponents' attack successfully. In the Clark game they allowed the ball to reach their goal but once, with Kurzman and Atahualpa doing the bulk of the interference. The team is spending all this week developing its passing game in an endeavor to polish up in this department.

The game with Harvard will be followed by a game with the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. The Engineers then meet Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield and the All-Chinese team and possibly Amherst at Tech field later.

Miss Gloria Collett's score of 87 over

The Country Club course at Brookline, Mass., which was reckoned enough of a test to carry the United States men's amateur this year, a creditable performance under any playing conditions and doubly so in face of the high wind and leaf-strewn greens Monday.

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## Better Basis for Racquets Activity

## Massachusetts Body Shows Significant Progressiveness

AN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 25 (Special)—Cross-country prospects at the University of Michigan are bright this year, notwithstanding that Coach S. J. Farrell has lost all but two veterans and from the squad which placed fifth in the Western Conference last season.

The Michigan warriors last year were one of the biggest disappointments of the season, although a plan has been developed this season whereby more interest has been aroused in cross-country at Michigan than ever before.

Cross-country has been adopted by the Michigan intramural department as one of the fall sports, and Coach T. M. Sullivan engaged as trainer. Already over 100 men are reporting daily for the intramural run, and it is expected that the number will reach 200 or 300 when the regular gymnasium classes start.

As fast as men show promise on the intramural squad they are transferred to the varsity or freshman cross-country squads



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With KLINE'S—Chap

# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Art of Writing Stories

By H. M. TOMLINSON  
I HAVE noticed that nothing increases a journalist's respect for his work so much as seeing it essayed by a confident amateur. The daily round of the journalist is so swift a foreordained process, that the ease with which he disposes of its problems depresses him with the suspicion that what he has to do is as simple as mixing food for chickens—in fact, he has been known to call it that. He can do this work well and easily even when half-asleep; and with this fact he bears in mind another certainty—that he is, nevertheless, no genius. But he is all right again as soon as he watches an amateur at the work, for he observes that, after all, there is something catchy in it. He must be cleverer than he thought; and to have reason to suppose that one is cleverer than one thought is an exhilarating discovery for any worker to make; and even a journalist may be a shy and modest man.

Yes, Journalism may be called the abiding hope for those who fear failure in other aims. Other professions are so exacting in their standards—it is demanded that an architect, whether or not he can in reality, plan and superintend the erection of a railway terminus station—and a hesitating answer from a tyro would be as fatal as the station might be if he attempted to build it; and so all those whose ambitions are ardent but vague turn to the art of writing as a generous portal open to those who cannot build houses, or make music, understand the methods of natural science, paint pictures, navigate a ship, or raise corn and beef.

### Our Ability to Write Short Stories

We can all, for example, write short stories. We know it. Yet sometimes there is a slight difficulty in persuading other folk, especially editors, of our gift. For, sure as we may be of our ability, of which we have proof in the warmth of our aspiration, we have occasionally noticed, not without disappointment, that though our story, as a disembodied notion, may seem equal to anything done by Maupassant or Chekhov, yet it appears less bright as soon as it is written. What has gone out of it we cannot guess. In its purely spectral state its brightness fascinated us; in typescript it has no light at all. And in effect that is what editors tell us, with their compliments, if we have inclosed stamps to induce their good manners. For people like ourselves, therefore, convinced that short-story writing is less dependent on experience, to say nothing of any gift, than architecture, Messrs. Macmillan have published "A Manual of the Short Story Art," by Mr. Glenn Clark.

I have examined Mr. Clark's book with suspiciously eager attention. It tells me that "the protoplasm of all writing is the picture." Though I had some trouble over visualizing protoplasm, yet the truth is clear enough. If we wish to write stories we must, first of all, see things clearly, and then cause others to image them. So much it is true, we had dimly realized. From this I passed on to the first lesson in this book, which is to be found on page 5. That page is almost pure white, but in its center, in clear type, are the words: "Old Uncle John sat in his comfortable armchair before the fire . . ."

The next page bluntly asked me: "Did you get a picture?" The answer is: I did not. Whose Uncle John? What sort of a fireplace, or chair? The difficulty is, perhaps, that Mr. Clark's uncle is unknown to me. I have uncles of my own somewhere, but each refuses to come and sit in that chair, as a substitute for Mr. Clark's relative. What, indeed, the author of the manual is asking for is trouble: a feat of the imagination. It is useless to tell us to think of this Uncle John, unless he is worth thinking about. If he is not worth it, then we cannot do it. And if he is worth it, then the problem is still harder; we do not know his worth. Mr. Clark, perhaps guessing our difficulty, quotes the advice of Flaubert to Maupassant: advice which even one who wished to do no more than indicate a common business letter might regard with swelled attention:

Everything which one desires to express must he looked at with sufficient attention, and during a sufficiently long time, to discover in it some aspect which no one has as yet seen or described. In everything there is still some spot unexplored, because we are accustomed to use our eyes, with the consolation of what others before us have thought, on the subject which we contemplate. The smallest speck contains something unknown. Find it. To describe a fire that flames, and a tree on the plain, look, keep looking, at that fire and that tree, until in your eyes they have lost all resemblance to any other tree or any other fire.

Now, at a first reading, advice like that has the brilliance of a sudden illumination after darkness. We do not get its full implication, of course, at a first reading. The light, maybe, is too dazzling. So we go over it again. The catch in it then begins to show itself. It was advice given, not by Mr. Clark, but by Flaubert, and it was given, not to us, but to Maupassant. When we regard this instruction more narrowly we discover, too, with a little perturbation, that it is necessary for us to find something in an object that was unknown to anybody till we saw it there. And we must look at that object till the unknown is revealed. We must see the flames of the fire are like no other flames, and the tree is like no other tree. It is time for us to ask: How long must we continue to gaze? Must it be until we have eyes like Maupassant?

The Quality of Our Vision  
I think that is, indeed, our vital difficulty in this business of story writing. It is not in the fire or the tree, for we see them as plainly as select and gifted men like Flaubert, Kipling, Chekhov, Stevenson, and Con-

rad. But to us it is merely a tree, or a fire, and though we stared at them till the fire was burnt out, and the tree had cast its leaves, our eyes would be unchanged. A tree or a fire or even sublime sunrise cannot change the eyes of the simple observer into the kind of sight with which Thomas Hardy observed Egdon Heath.

Now, I suspect a still graver but more subtle difficulty beyond the initial one of sight. When we look at Egdon Heath as it appears in the first chapter of the "Return of the

Native," we recognize it at once, and more than that, the scene conveys a profound significance. We are at once sympathetic. This can only mean, I suppose, that somewhere in our lives we have taken from some wild and darkling landscape such as Egdon, yet all unconsciously, just the signs which Egdon gave to Hardy; but, until that writer's mind rendered their significance, we were unaware of our own knowledge. The task of the writer, then, is to give significance to what is common experience and common knowledge.

## A Study of the Printing Art



Reproduced from "Printing Types," by Daniel Berkeley Updike (Harvard University Press)  
The Title-Page of *Aureum Opus: Diego de Gumiell, Valencia, 1515*

### Printing Types: Their History, Forms and Use; A Study by Survivals

By Daniel Berkeley Updike, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, \$15.00.

In these two admirable volumes, beautifully printed, and thus standing as tangible exemplars of the types contained within their covers, Mr. Updike has made an important and permanent contribution to typography. Every printer who has learned that he is engaged in a profession rather than a trade, will include these volumes with his Claudio, his Fourrier, his Berger, and his DeVinne. Unfortunately the work is too erudite and the volumes too expensive to reach more than a limited audience, which is particularly to be regretted because of the crying need of education not only of the "rank and file" of printers. With scholarly precision and mastery of detail, Mr. Updike devotes his at-

duction he strives to reach, but even more on the part of readers and purchasers of books, who, after all, create the demand and establish the quality of the printer's product.

The author has approached his subject from the standpoint of types rather than typographers. "Typography," he says, "is closely allied to the fine arts, and types have always reflected the taste or feeling of their time." Throughout his extended and illuminating discussions runs a chronological history of printing, together with excellent pen pictures of the master-printers, letter-cutters, and type-founders; but, true to his text, the history and the biographies are subordinated, and are made use of to explain the types, instead of using the types to make more vivid the personalities and the history of the art itself. Fortunately for later centuries, the master printers of the period accepted the challenge, and were equal to the task.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

## What the World Reads

HERBERT EULENBERG will follow Gustav Frenssen as German lecturer in the United States. Herr Eulenbergs will read from his works while on a tour that will last for two months and cover all the larger cities.

Louis Verneuil, the dramatist of the boulevards, has been made director of the Théâtre Antoine in Paris. One of the novelties for his first season will be Frank Wedekind's "Earth Spirit."

A society has been formed in Wittenberg for the production, every two years, of plays dealing with the life of Martin Luther. The first performance was held on September 21, the four hundredth anniversary of the appearance of Luther's translation of the Bible. The play was written by Augustus Saus, a pastor in Wittenberg, and entitled "I Am and Remain."

It cannot be said that Augustus Dupuy is unknown to the French reading public. Some time ago he published under the title of "Partances" a number of poems which were crowned by the French Academy. He is also the author of the "Pécheurs Bretons." Now he brings out a novel entitled "L'Affigé" (Paris: Ferenczi) which Jean Blaize, a competent critic, regards as one of the high water marks of the season in the way of novels. It may be, though its psychologic realism is somber enough. The preface to the novel is written by Charles Goffic. Of charm there is not a little; nor is human nature left undelineated. But it requires genius to make much of a theme such as it.

With biographies of great men flooding the world, it is a pleasure to note that Jean Aubry has written the biography of a small man—small in every way, though great in genius—of the painter Eugène Boudin, born at Honfleur in 1824. Claude Monet said of him: "I am a painter, I owe it to Boudin." Boudin was an intimate friend of Courbet, of Baudelaire, of Jongkind; he was given substantial help by Courbet, and Whistler, and Corot. He was one of the direct precursors of modern impressionism. He replied: "I thank you, and I decline."

without his influence. Jean Aubry has assembled all the facts bearing on his eventful career.

♦ ♦ ♦

But little attention has been paid thus far to the contention, on the part of various Germans in Strasbourg, that the university had fallen from the high position it enjoyed in 1914 to the low plane on which Napoleon left it a century ago. Now, however, Benedetto Croce is quoted on the subject as follows: "France is denominationalizing the young Alsatians. I shall not recommend Strasbourg, to any more or less than a limited audience, which is particularly to be regretted because of the crying need of education not only of the 'rank and file' of printers."

It is said in initiated circles that the reason for his remarkable action is as follows: His name was brought up for the red ribbon several years ago, and then quite suddenly investigated. This is alleged to have offended him, and to have evoked from him the statement at the time that he would never accept the offer of any distinction.

♦ ♦ ♦

When the late Prof. Oscar Montelius passed away, he left the manuscript of a work on pre-classic Greece. The Stockholm Academy of Science has appropriated 25,000 Swedish crowns to be used in the publication of this posthumous work. It is a significant sum of money to be expended by a country with a population equal only to that of Greater New York, and on work dealing with the stone and bronze ages of a country that is as troubled as modern Greece.

♦ ♦ ♦

Koloman Lambrecht and Stefan Varré have published in the Hungarian language, a collection of anecdotes from the lives of writers, natural scientists and artists. The book is entitled "Corpus Hungaricum Anecdota et Raritatum." One anecdote runs as follows: When Ferdinand de Lesseps was made a member of the French Academy, a lady remarked to Anatole France at a gathering in Munkacsy's Paris Salon: "Why M. de Lesseps never wrote anything!" Anatole France replied: "It is enough, Madame, that he underwrote the stocks for the Suez Canal." Anatole France was himself later made a member of the Academy to succeed the same Ferdinand de Lesseps.

♦ ♦ ♦

If anyone wishes to know anything about Croatian literature, he should apply to Branko Vodnik, recently appointed full professor of Jugoslav literature at the University of Zagreb (Agram). Dr. Vodnik has already published a number of books on the literature of Croatia.

♦ ♦ ♦

Francis Jammes, probably as well known a poet as any writing in the French language today, was asked by Léon Bérard, Minister of Education, on the 4th of last August, to become a Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. He replied: "I thank you, and I decline."

ALLEN WILSON POSTERFIELD.

## The American Novel and Its Makers

### Contemporary American Novelists

By Carl Van Doren.

New York: The Viking Press.

1922. \$2.00.

pp. 320.

Illustrated.

12mo.

1922.

pp. 320.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Cloverhook—A Cary Pilgrimage

**O**NE perfect morning in mid-September, we ventured forth on foot in true pilgrim fashion. The hills and valleys lay gleaming in the early sunshine, all beautiful and still. Neither the meadows nor the woodlands had yet lost any of their summer freshness, though the corn was fast ripening in the fertile bottom fields, and the autumn flowers were blooming gayly on the roadsides.

With a roughly sketched map to guide us, we pursued our way through these delightful scenes toward Cloverhook, our county's chief literary shrine. Now and then we paused to admire a patch of gay morning glories in the corn, a clump of mammoth goldenrod, or a border of wild asters. Sometimes we rested beneath a giant elm or willow. At last we reached the ancient flour mill on the headwaters of Mill Creek, passed the old covered bridge, and found ourselves on Hamilton Pike. Following this through the village of Mt. Healthy we came upon our destination, the old Cary homestead.

Before us lay the quarter section of Ohio farm land that Robert Cary had purchased for his home more than a century ago. Time had wrought many changes with the tract. Where once stood the house that he built for his bride in 1814 was only a magnificent growth of wild grapevines clambering over an old tree. Yet in fancy we saw the "old brown homestead" which sheltered the Cary family for eighteen happy years, and which appeared so frequently in the poems of the gifted daughters.

Though "brown and low," the house which Robert Cary built was really a pretentious home in its day, for few of the neighbors boasted more than a log cabin at the time. It was a frame house, a story and a half in height, and unpainted. It faced the west, looking out over a narrow dooryard on the Cincinnati-Hamilton Pike. It could hardly have been considered beautiful, yet it was a pleasant home, endeared to all the family. Apple and cherry trees sheltered it from sun and storm, rustling against its roof by day and by night; a wild sweet-brier grew beneath the window.

To the north was an old-fashioned well approached by a path of blue flagstones. To the south was the neat kitchen garden with long rows of currant bushes marking a path between the beds of vegetables. It boasted also two peach trees, a bower of hop vines, some damask roses and hardy flowers, and a row of beehives. Behind the house stood the barn, likewise unpainted and weather-beaten, yet quite as dear to the children who played beneath its shelter. Beyond the home clearing stretched seemingly endless woods and cornfields, bounding the horizon of the Cary world.

In this earthly paradise wrought by

their parents' hands the Cary children spent their childhood days. Alice was the fourth, and Phoebe the sixth, in the little flock that played from morning till night about the peaceful farm. They were the friends of all the cattle and horses; knew all the birds, and flowers, and insects of the countryside. As they grew older they shared the burdens of the household with their gentle mother, also assisted their father in the fields. For a few months in each year they attended the district schools, a mile and a quarter distant.

Thus the years passed until 1832

when Robert Cary, by his industry,

paid the last cent of indebtedness on his farm. Then came the building of the new house, an event of great in-

us, in the small closet beneath the stairs the poets concealed their manuscripts from the step-mother, who could not sympathize with their aspirations. How plainly this brought back the picture of those trying, formative years!

Shortly after the new house was completed under the impressions made by family sorrow, Alice Cary first attempted to express her thoughts in verse.

Through stern necessity she toiled at household tasks all day, and wrote by night, being denied even the luxury of a candle. Her first literary adventure, called "The Child of Sorrow," was published in the *Sentinel*, a Cincinnati paper, when she was in her eighteenth year. By the light of a saucer of lard with a rag wick, the budding poetess toiled faithfully through the lonely years. She sent

## Rivers of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Silently the river flows  
Onward in its course.  
Nothing on its surface shows  
Whence it drew its source.

Purposeful it wends its way  
An avalanche of might.  
Brooking not the least delay  
Toiling day and night.

So the rivers of our thought  
Speed to do our will.  
By them character is wrought  
Fashioned well or ill.

Keep those rivers free from sin,  
Bathed in floods of light.  
Thus the heaven which is within  
Will open up to sight.

Arthur S. Hollis.

of Monte Amiata, that long extinct volcano, as the "ast panorama swept southward toward Rome. To the east the hills showed sharp and dark against the primrose sky that heralded the rising of the sun, which suddenly, with a blaze of golden light, lifted itself above them and flooded all the land with its rays, driving such shadows as it did not dissipate to lake refuge on the western side of every building or slope.

Near the window, which pierced the six-foot wall of the ancient tower, rose the greater tower of the Mangia, lifting its flower-like summit above the old City Hall into the clear sky, while below lay the city of Siena, yet asleep in the cool dawn of the summer day.

In the immense pale sky, now suffused with light, multitudinous swallows were racing and wheeling

## "Sound Speech"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridge the whole body.

This subject of refraining from unworthy speech has been an important one always; for many references to it are found throughout the Bible. David prayed, "Let the words of my mouth . . . be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord;" and he enjoined others to keep their "tongue from evil" and their "lips from speaking guile." Peter admonished those who love life and would see good days in similar words. Solomon declared that "a wholesome tongue is a tree of life." Jesus himself said, "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." And Paul exhorted Titus to use "sound speech" so that his enemies might be ashamed and unable to accuse him of anything evil.

On page 126 of "Miscellaneous Writings," by Mary Baker Eddy, we read the query, "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when straying with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?" She closes this Message to The Mother Church on page 128 with the apostolic injunction:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

How much idle talk there is indulged in when speech is measured by the foregoing standard! It, before speaking, this test is applied, it will often be discovered that there is nothing to say.

Then it is that we appreciate the silence which once reigned in heaven "about the space of half an hour," to which Mrs. Eddy refers when she says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 339), "If people would confine their talk to subjects that are profitable, that which St. John informs us took place once in heaven, would happen very frequently on earth."

Christian Scientists, having enlisted to curtail the course of supposititious evil and to seek the advancement of good at every opportunity, refuse to be made a channel for the passing of detestable remarks. Note how contradictory the position would be to enlist in alleviating suffering, but deliberately prepare mental anguish for a fellow-being! James said: "The tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity," and he added, "My brethren, these things ought not so to be." Well may everyone seek to strengthen himself against this particular temptation. James also wrote, "If any man offend

with shrill cries: all the air seemed to vibrate with joyous beating wings, and the swoop and sweep of dark glossy bodies. To and fro they swept, now diving, now leaping, now striking upward and cutting the air in clear circles as a fish darts through the water; round and about the lofty tower, backward and forward o'er the mellow-tinted roofs of the great palaces under whose eaves the old generation after generation nested; all those historic houses with their memories of great and unforgetting names, *Pia dei Tolomei*, the devout *Catherine*, the splendid *Silvius Enea Piccolomini*, and many, many more. They, as they looked out from their narrow tower windows, or from the palaces, so magnificent in the days of Siena's greatness, did not see all that we see today, nor see that which any learned essay, such as he might easily have permitted himself. As I write, I recall the clear, bell-like tones of his voice. He spoke quickly, but his earnestness was such that every syllable was heard by the dense mass of people around him. This was the speech:

"I gladly express, on behalf of my father's family, our deep gratitude for the honour you, his comrades, have paid to his memory today, and the affectionate eloquence with which Sir John Hare has spoken to you of his old friend. One cannot help feeling that, on such an occasion as the present, it is rather to all men than to his own kith and kin that a great man belongs. Yet, at the same time, for those few of us who bear my father's name, there must be in our hearts to-day a feeling of pride and rejoicing—pride, that the profession he respected and loved should, with unexampled generosity, have erected this noble emblem of their love for him—rejoicing, that for those of us who bear his name there will stand here for all time this splendid token of his great place in the history of the theatre and in the hearts of men, to encourage, stimulate and inspire those who may seek to follow him in his high endeavour.

"There is one quality in my father's character, known best, perhaps, to those closest to him in life, which the noble poise and grave dignity of this statue seem to me to finely express. I mean his steadfast courage, his calm, continual self-control. He was fond of repeating Goethe's saying that 'Self-possession is the art of life.' Certainly my father had, in a rare degree, that great quality of possessing his soul in patience and meeting fate with calmness and resolution. He had his share, especially in the last few years of his life, of the difficulties and anxiety, as well as the glories, of his art. But he bore all—storm or sunshine, fair weather or foul—with unflinching courage, steadfast resolution, and faith in the cause he served. If ever man was 'master of his fate and captain of his soul,' it was my father. And it seems to me that it is as 'master of his fate and captain of his soul' that the sculptor has graven his image today."

"On behalf of my father's family, I beg to assure you of our deep sense of the signal tribute his profession has paid to him whose memory we cherish with love and reverence. He would be glad that the work of his life should be crowned by you, his brothers and sisters in art, by this memorial, which adds yet one more leaf to the many laurels that he won."

Austin Brereton, in "H. B. and Laurence Irving."



"Ducks." From the Etching by Frank W. Benson

Courtesy of Kennedy & Co., New York

terest to all the family. Alice was twelve and Phoebe eight years old at the time. Both remembered and often referred to the happy occasion. The bricks were made and burned on the farm, the laborers boarded at the little brown farmhouse. Under their skillful guidance the new house rose, where it stands today, where we saw it for the first time in the bright September sunshine, all spick and span in a coat of fresh gray paint.

♦ ♦ ♦

We passed the entrance gate and stood upon the soil of Cloverhook. Inquiring as to whether we might see the historic farmhouse, we were directed to the new building, a large red brick structure on the right. Here we found a busy, but courteous matron who asked us to wait in the pleasant living room until she found some one to take us through the buildings.

Walking in the fields, we experience a strong thrill of pleasure if from beneath our feet a covey of quail suddenly explodes, and we stop to watch the feathered rockets whirr off, and then, sailing on even keel, sweep down into another pasture. Or, coming to a pond, how tense is our surprise if a bunch of mallards springs from the rushes in a shower of silver drops, and, quacking, wings away to the other side.

Even in city streets we may sometimes look up and see, far aloft, the wild geese migrating, blotted into the sky; we see their long lines pulsating, keeping time, and hear the metallic notes of their flight song falling to us through the moving air. They seem to call us away from ourselves, from our human habits and affairs; they seem to invite us to come and find them in their haunts, as though we should there find again some lost part of our enjoyment of nature.

With a last look at the house that had sheltered the Cary poets from their girlhood days until they left to try their fortunes in New York, we passed the walk toward the shop. On one side lay a garden such as might have been there from the early thirties, trim and neat with its rows of small fruits and vegetables; on the other hand was the old Cary shawl, actually dating back to the lower drawers of the desk.

While waiting for our guide we could but note the cheerful, homely atmosphere of the place. That which interested us most, however, was the bookshelf with its immense volumes in braille and New York point, for the use of those to whom Cloverhook was a home.

We were shown in turn the various points of interest on the lower and upper floors. In the office we saw Alice Cary's desk, the beautiful rosewood desk in bureaux pattern, at which, in New York, she labored for so many years. There it was in perfect condition, and yet in constant use; the sight of it seemed well worth the journey. We could half picture the poetess busy at the task of composition, writing a spirited ballad of the olden time, or a poem rich in memories of the Ohio homestead. How we should have liked a glimpse of the India shawls that once reposed in the lower drawers of the desk.

The office contained also a small table belonging to the same age of furniture, and associated with the lives of the gifted sisters who made the Cary name known to the world. In the lower hall were some antique walnut frames that must have dated from a similar period. In the guest room above stairs was a four-poster bed, rich in pineapple carving, happily rescued from the old barn when the property was purchased for its present use. Its companion pieces were a quaint, low dresser with mirror, and three graceful chairs, all former possessions of the Cary family.

♦ ♦ ♦

We then proceeded to the shrine itself, the gray brick farmhouse just across the driveway. To us it seemed most quaint and dear; to the merry family of children for whom it was built, and to their good parents it must have seemed a veritable palace after the years in the tiny brown cottage. There were four rooms and a small hall on the first floor, with three rooms above, and the unwonted luxury of two stairways.

The front door entered a small parlor, a pleasant place filled with many mementos of the family, the organ, the chairs, the parlor table, the portraits of the poets, the volumes of their verses. On the wall hangs a reproduction of the birthplace of the poets, as an artist of the neighborhood remembered it, yet it is not more vivid than those poor pictures left by both Alice and Phoebe.

Chaucer is the father of our splendid English poetry; he is our "well of English undefiled," because by the lovely charm of his diction, the lovely charm of his movement, he makes an epoch and founds a tradition. In Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, we can follow the tradition of the liquid diction, the fluid movement, of Chaucer; at one time it is his liquid diction, of which in these poets we feel the virtue, and at another time it is his fluid movement. And the virtue is irresistible.—Matthew Arnold.

The window looked out over a vast expanse of country. Ridge after ridge of hills lifted their crests from the gray mists of dawn like the waves of the sea, rising higher into the peak

of something in the wild, a strong appeal to human feeling. They seem to symbolize something we lack in our own too civilized existence. One would say that somewhere in the hollows of our memory there is a dormant echo which responds only to the call of wild, living creatures, to the touch of Nature out of doors.

Walking in the fields, we experience

a strong thrill of pleasure if from beneath our feet a covey of quail suddenly explodes, and we stop to watch the feathered rockets whirr off, and then, sailing on even keel, sweep down into another pasture. Or, coming to a pond, how tense is our surprise if a bunch of mallards springs from the rushes in a shower of silver drops, and, quacking, wings away to the other side.

Even in city streets we may sometimes look up and see, far aloft, the wild geese migrating, blotted into the sky; we see their long lines pulsating, keeping time, and hear the metallic notes of their flight song falling to us through the moving air. They seem to call us away from ourselves, from our human habits and affairs; they seem to invite us to come and find them in their haunts, as though we should there find again some lost part of our enjoyment of nature.

It is not often that this appeal has been translated into terms of art; the habits and forms of wild life have, indeed, been ably illustrated, but true emotion has rarely been aroused. But in the etchings of wild geese and ducks by Frank Benson one may find again something of the same appeal. Many of the phases of the lives of water-fowl are shown in these prints, each with its separate meaning for us. Sometimes we have

seen the flocks of wild ducks rising from the marsh, a visualization of the clamor of their beating wings, as, at a given signal, their legions mount together; sometimes these are black duck, that come fluttering down in silence to come at twilight, blurred forms like giant moths in the dusk. Or, again, they may be speeding teal, that seem to split the crisp autumn air as they flash by.

To those who have had the experience, Benson recalls the days when, knee-deep in chilly ooze, we waited for the dawn; when the silver tide shortened the reflected rushes, as we listened for the soft whispering of distant wings—quickly growing to a modulated whistle and a sudden swish—as the wild ducks passed over again to a high, distant whisper.

Or else, the print recalls how, the great flock wheeled and settled, how the water churred to foam; and the mind is filled again with the rushing of their wings.

When Benson's prints recall such memories we hardly know which we should envy most—the wild creatures themselves in their reckless freedom or the artist who can not only see, but memorize; who can register the fugitive display. Could we, too, but render permanent the fleeting glimpses we have seen of the wild things at home!—W. S.

Martin Armstrong.

## Hoar-Frost

The scene has been lovely beyond

any winter piece I ever beheld; a

world formed of something much

whiter than ivory—as white indeed as

snow—but carved with a delicacy, a

lightness, a gracefulness, a precision to

which the mossy, ungrateful, tottering snow

could never pretend. Rime was the

architect; every tree, every shrub,

every blade of grass was clothed with

its pure incrustations, but so thinly,

so delicately clothed that every twig,

every fibre, every ramification re-

mained perfect, alike indeed in colour,

displaying in form to the fullest

extent the endless . . . variety of Na-

ture. It is a scene that really defies

description.—Mary Russell Mitford.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridge the whole body.

This subject of refraining from un-

worthy speech has been an important

one always; for many references to

it are found throughout the Bible.

David prayed, "Let the words of my

mouth . . . be acceptable in thy sight,

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1922

## EDITORIALS

MR. BONAR LAW has announced the Ministry with which he purposes to conduct the Government of Great Britain until a new general election shall indicate the will of the electorate. It is a body of eminent men well known on both sides of the Atlantic, and unqualifiedly Tory in convictions and political record. Nothing in the make-up of the Cabinet indicates any desire to repair the Coalition wreck, or to undertake anything other than the government of Britain by the Conservative Party. A new chapter in British politics is thus opened, but it bids fair to be a short one.

The revolt of the right wing of the Conservative Party, which precipitated the resignation of the Lloyd George Coalition Ministry, has likely transformed the current of English party life. The two coalition governments of the last seven years, the Asquith Conservative-Liberal coalition and the Lloyd George Liberal-Conservative-Labor coalition, were formed as the best means of securing party unity in face of a supreme national emergency, the war and the difficult period of reconstruction which followed it. It was always obvious, however, that the coalition system could not long survive the war, and that the party system would revive. Most prophets, indeed, believed that it would end within two years of the armistice. But contrary to expectations, it lasted until a few days ago.

This has been due to two main causes. In the first place there has been the dynamic and masterful personality of Mr. Lloyd George. Not only has Mr. Lloyd George been the central political figure in the world, since the disappearance of Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau, but he has pursued a policy which was resolutely nonpartisan. Whatever criticisms his opponents have made of his policy, and they have been numerous, it has never been said that he has acted in the interests either of his old, or of any other party. The nonpartisan character of his Administration, indeed, has been one of the features which have most infuriated the machine men of all parties, to whom party conflict is as the breath of life. Mr. Lloyd George, indeed, has manifestly pursued a policy primarily designed to promote national ends and international peace, with the result that he has been able to maintain a hold on the confidence of the people, while rapidly losing that of the party men.

The other explanation of the persistence of the coalition is that the war itself and the necessities of the post-war period eliminated many of the issues which divided the old Liberal and Conservative parties. It was no longer possible, for instance, to renew the struggle over the taxation of the rich at a time when war taxation had reached, if it had not passed, the limit of productivity. The land issue became dead because high taxation and the rise in wages forced so much land on to the market after the war that practically all land hunger was satisfied. The tariff reform controversy was settled by a compromise which erected a temporary tariff to compensate for the difference in exchange and other exceptional conditions. And finally, the Irish situation reached such a point that it became clear that neither the Liberal policy of home rule nor the Unionist policy of union, would work, and both sections of the Coalition were willing to agree, though with considerable misgivings on the Conservative side, to the dominion solution. Much, therefore, as the party machines might gnash their teeth and long for the good old fights, it was difficult to see what real issues there were to fight about, unless Labor became strong enough to challenge them both.

The final break-up of the Coalition seems to have been brought about not by any real difference of opinion about policy, for the recent criticism of Mr. Lloyd George's Near Eastern policy has been on grounds of method rather than on fundamentals, but by an almost emotional rebellion on the part of the thoroughgoing Conservatives against the prospect of again going to a general election under Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, and so of having to support him in power for another four or five years. This feeling, which has long been strong in the Conservative Party, has been based partly on a dislike of being led by a Liberal, partly on distrust of Mr. Lloyd George himself, whose methods and brilliant improvisations seemed unintelligible and therefore unprincipled to the average Conservative mind, and partly on a deliberate choice that it was preferable for the Conservative Party to go to disaster at the elections under its own flag and its own leaders rather than to return to power pledged to a meek complaisance to Mr. Lloyd George's bidding for another Parliament.

In consequence, we have had the unusual spectacle of the Conservative members of the House of Commons voting by a more than two-to-one majority to put an end to the Coalition, in face of the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, their nominal leader, of Lord Balfour, and of all the leading Conservative members of the Coalition Government.

What now is to be the position of these eminent Conservatives, some of whom have pointedly held aloof from the Bonar Law following? And what will be the course of the Liberals? Will the latter welcome back the prodigal son to their own ranks and bury the hatchet of 1916? Or will they, rather than accept Mr. Lloyd George's leadership, remain divided? And in the event of the old parties resuming their old feuds, what will be the effect on that dark horse of British politics, the Labor Party? Can any of the parties face a general election with three party candidates in every constituency to jeopardize the results? The answer to all these questions will be given in the next few weeks. They will be of interest to people

everywhere, not only because the future of Mr. Lloyd George is of interest to everybody, but because the underlying issues of British politics, especially between Capital and Labor, are largely also the underlying issues in the politics of all other civilized lands. One thing alone is certain, and that is that Mr. Lloyd George himself is in fine fighting trim and will play a large part in the game.

NO FAIRER disclosure of aims, purposes, and methods could be asked than that just made by the proponents and champions of state medicine.

It is unequivocally admitted, not boastfully perhaps, that the end sought is the increase, everywhere in the United States, of medical practice. Unintentionally, possibly, it is not made to appear that the moving or controlling desire is the betterment, in matters of health and happiness, of the people upon whom

it is proposed to practice more generally. Rather does it appear, and this by an unavoidable inference which must follow an unprejudiced analysis of the means and methods outlined, that the "educational" campaign upon which the brethren are entering is arranged and planned to encourage and engender the belief in a need for the services of a medical doctor rather than to teach those practicing or those practiced upon how to benefit by the actual experience.

A responsible member of the medical profession is quoted as saying in a signed article published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*: "The future of the profession depends on keeping matters so that when the public mind thinks of these things (diseases) it automatically thinks of physicians and not of sociologists or sanitary engineers. The profession cannot afford to have these places (in health and welfare societies) occupied by others than medical men." So it is proposed to utilize all such agencies, not for the good of the public entirely, but because the doctors cannot afford to have others than those in their profession active in them.

On the theory, apparently, that the more people are told about disease, and the oftener they are informed, by a doctor, of the dangers of contagion, the oftener they will act upon the suggestion to call a doctor to treat them, it is being arranged to reach 95 per cent of the people in the communities through lectures to be delivered throughout the year. Some twenty-five subjects are listed. Of these it may be said that none of them, with possibly one or two exceptions, are subjects upon which the layman feels the slightest need of any more information than he now possesses. The majority of the subjects named are those regarding which a clever but dignified propagandist could display seemingly valuable knowledge, embellished with enough subtle suggestion to induce half his audience to seek his services before he left the hall.

The American people have been neither clannish nor obstinate in their estimate of the activities of those whose honest service they have sought when they believed themselves in need of medical aid. They have been generous in support of all the unselfish agencies which have sought to alleviate the distresses of humanity. They have given liberally to the Red Cross, deplored only the apparent purpose of that organization to direct the funds subscribed to purely medical activities. But these same people will resent, as they have the right, the not unselfish effort of the medical doctors to exploit them, as is now clearly the purpose.

OUR times are emphasized by nothing if not by the tendency toward direct government. The voice of the governed must be heard at close representative range. Wherefore, one will not regard as unusual the recent London report to the effect that there is a movement afoot for the federation of certain British insular interests in the western Pacific. If, however, this is seen as not out of the ordinary in sort, it is distinctly that in degree, for the plan involves far-away and widely scattered bits of land, many of them showing only pin-point size in the folio atlases, with names which are no more than that (if that, indeed) to all save a rare traveler of wandering propensities far beyond the average, or to geographical scholars or students either of South Sea folk or Britain's imperial problems.

The plan is that the present form of administrative control of the islands in question, which for something more than a generation has been vested in a High Commission, functioning from Fiji, shall yield to a federated government, under a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown but assisted by a federal council directly representative of the peoples governed. The territories involved would include the British Solomon Isles Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice groups, the Friendly Isles (Tonga), the Phoenix archipelago, Pitcairn Island, and, perhaps, the New Hebrides, though in this last-named instance the proposal becomes less easy of fulfillment, as these dots in the watery wastes have since 1906 been under the joint jurisdiction of England and France.

The scheme would cover 104 islands of sizable sort and as many more of the teeny-weenies variety. They would range from the 11,000 square miles of the Solomon Protectorate down to diminutive but historic Pitcairn, with its two square miles supporting a population of 141 descendants of the mutineers of the old Bounty. With the aggregate area standing at 17,561 square miles, the total population rising above 266,000, and the annual export figures (copra, of course, far in the lead) averaging something like £1,000,000, it is all, clearly, a matter by no means to be held as casual and unimportant.

No "official" steps have been taken, we are informed; yet, even so, enough has been said and planned by those engineering these present early moves to make it a noteworthy instance of that trend toward federal union which of late years has marked the All-Red Empire.

THOSE missionaries, hailing from all parts of the world, who have come to Evanston, in the suburbs of Chicago, to tell of the progress

of the work in their widely-separated fields, will add interesting chapters to the record, covering a period of 130 years, of the American Foreign Missionary Society. They will tell a story of hardships and sacrifice, of successes and failures, of perils endured, of humanity's cry, everywhere, for that teaching which it has learned to hope will give it a better understanding of itself. They will tell of the efforts in the fourteen colleges which have been established in many lands, with sixty-eight academies and hundreds of lower schools, to bring, through education, a better civilization to thousands and tens of thousands who otherwise would remain in dense ignorance.

Through its various activities the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, as the organization is officially known, has undertaken to Christianize 75,000,000 of the world's peoples. In nineteen missions, under fifteen flags, in Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and Latin America, it is conducting, along those lines believed by it to be most effective and fruitful, a militant and aggressive campaign. That the effort to educate the ignorant and benighted is the first logical step in civilization, and likewise in Christianization, no fair-minded person will deny. It is explained that the aim of the missionaries is first to raise the individual above the level of ignorance and superstition by making him familiar with the processes which civilized nations have so long followed. As the individual advances, so the mass is raised up, slowly perhaps, through the efforts of those of their own people who are able to show them the newer and better way. There are no wiser or more successful leaders than those who have proved, by their own emancipation, the power and might of the fundamental truths of the Christian religion.

The people of America seem to have gained a better understanding of the aims and purposes of the missionaries. Time was when they were regarded as over-zealous faddists who went forth, perhaps somewhat spectacularly, to shrive themselves or to accept some self-imposed sacrifice in isolation or in possible adventure. It was an undertaking which attracted thousands of zealous workers in a field where those who aided them, some reluctantly and some as a matter of conviction and duty, had little hope that great things could be accomplished. But time has proved, as it has so often proved, that the work which only the zealous and courageous, having the vision, are willing to undertake, is that which makes for the progress and betterment of mankind, even while those who benefit by it are resentful, skeptical, or ungrateful.

WHENEVER a significant book appears, questions at once fill the air: "Is it a masterpiece?" one critic inquires. "Will it live?" asks another. It is easy speculation that the "life" of the ordinary book will be brief; yet it remains mere speculation, and now and again the critics go far astray. It is as true of books as it is of public persons that they cannot expect the impartial judgment of their contemporaries. Conflicting opinions and prejudices run too hotly; for an estimate of real value, the quieting, melodic perspective of time is indispensable.

We hear it said by the ill-informed that Walter Scott is "shelved," that today no one reads Dickens or Trollope or George Eliot; but here one is on dangerous ground, for such a pronouncement could be disproved by reference to any bookseller. Popularity, too, is wont to take mad spurts. Someone influential discovers a "flair" for George Gissing, and at once collectors take him up and rout his formerly disregarded first editions from out the musty corners of second-hand shops. Look at Max Beerbohm, for example; recall the amazing vogue for Herman Melville. Only a little time ago few had more than a bowing acquaintance with their works; while now these books are at a premium, and the man with any pretensions to a literary background who does not know "Zuleika Dobson" and "Moby Dick" finds himself the target for jeers and taunts. The men of the 'Nineties are collected today across two continents; one can never foretell who may be collected tomorrow.

As further example of the extraordinary vitality of books, witness the output of limited and collected editions. A leading New York publisher has announced new issues of the works of Jane Austen and of the Brontë sisters; a London publisher new editions of those two altogether delightful studies of the Russia of a century ago, Serge Aksakoff's "Years of Childhood" and "A Russian Schoolboy." Again, on another page of this paper there recently appeared an account of what befell an English publisher who offered to furnish a library which had been opened in his native village. The experience was surprising, and not entirely flattering, to the publisher, as decided preference was shown for the older, established literature; no work of fiction belonging to the last ten years being chosen. On the other hand, such works as "David Copperfield" and even Richardson's "Pamela" were recipients of many votes in the local contest; Trollope and Whyte Melville were favorites; Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" and Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" being named, as well as several volumes of which the prospective donor had never heard. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that books are always potentially alive. Like most other experiences of our changing humanity, they come and go, their popularity fluctuates; recurring points of view revive the conditions which called these works into being, someone drags them forth into the light and, behold! they are found to have been triumphantly and continuously alive.

### The Message of the Missioners

## Editorial Notes

IT is within a few months of half a century since the grounds in which the Tokyo Peace Exhibition, held a short while since, were turned over to the public. These grounds now constitute the city's chief pleasure park, covering more than 200 acres, the main avenue through which is lined by fine old cherry trees that present a gorgeous spectacle in the spring and draw tens of thousands of visitors from town and country. In the olden days the park was what was known as a daimyo estate, that is, one belonging to one of the feudal nobles in Japan under the old régime. In 1624 it was set aside for other uses, and since 1873 it has been used as a park and for exhibitions of every description. Within its confines are the Imperial Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of (foreign) Music, as well as many temples and monuments recalling the glories of the past. Then, too, there is a famous lotus pond within its borders, and overlooking this, of an evening, may sometimes be seen the summit of the beautiful Fuji, 100 miles distant, snowcapped and ethereal. Without a doubt the daimyo who first selected this site for his metropolitan headquarters chose one of the finest sites in all Tokyo for his habitation. It is fitting that now it is in the hands of the people.

MANY interesting questions were raised concerning books and bookmen at the Library Association Conference which met recently at Cardiff, England. What is a bookman? asked Mr. St. John Ervine, the dramatist and critic, at one of the sessions, adding:

Is he a man who makes books, or sells books, or buys books, or is he merely interested in books? If he is a man who makes books, is he author, publisher, or reviewer? Probably most people would say he was the reviewer. If he is a man who sells books, is he publisher, bookseller, or author? He certainly is not an author, if he is a man who buys books. Then, who on earth is he?

Well, Mr. Ervine may not know, but the average reader will agree that a bookman is one who enjoys the perusal and study of good books. It is not necessary to be a scholar or a "bookworm" to be a bookman, but it is necessary to know a good book when one is seen. The wish today to be called an "omnivorous" reader is not as prevalent as it used to be, chiefly because folk realize that it is not the amount read, so much as the manner in which what is read is assimilated that counts. The more read with profit the better, but to that end much reading is not of necessity required.

THE fact, recorded in a recently published United States Treasury Department statement, that interest amounting to about \$83,000,000, belonging to the owners of the various Liberty bond issues, has not been claimed, is an extraordinary indication of the ignorance or carelessness of a great many Americans. The department statement, issued to the Investment Bankers Association, says, in part:

You will render real service by calling this situation to the attention of any people whom you know to be the owners of government securities, particularly in cases where you are employers of labor either in small or large numbers and in such cases we might suggest that you post a notice in your plants or places of business calling the attention of your employees to the fact that they may be overlooking the collection of funds which are due them.

There are, according to the statement, more than 7,500,000 separate temporary bonds of the different denominations still in the hands of owners who have not exchanged them for bonds with the coupons attached, the total amount of such unexchanged bonds being given at more than \$1,000,000,000. It would seem that with the very best intentions the Treasury Department is going to be unable to redeem some of its indebtedness.

THAT the English laborers in the building trades in the year 1253 received 134d. per day and that in 1920 he received more than 20s. does not mean nearly as much as it might seem to on the surface. True, as a general thing, the standard of wages has improved, but the cost of living has also gone up considerably. It is always interesting to learn how wages have increased during the past centuries, but such a study sometimes gives a wrong impression. Thus, the fact that wages have shown a strong tendency upward, when viewed from the standpoint of the actual amounts involved, is no basis for the belief that wages have never come down or that until quite recently they have been intrinsically much more of late years than in the centuries long gone past. Wages have a way of adjusting themselves to general conditions. The real value of wages is to be seen in what they will buy.

A CHARGE issued to a jury by United States Judge Webb of North Carolina leaves no possible doubt as to where he stands on one of the most important issues of the day. He said:

The bootlegger and the blockader are fighting a hopeless cause. The United States has never been whipped in any war yet and it will not be whipped in the battle which has been joined by these enemies of American homes, of American traditions, of American institutions and of American destiny. The only war, I pray God, that this Republic will ever be forced to engage in hereafter is the war to drive liquor eternally out of existence in our land.

If the union of such contradictory terms is ever justifiable, such a war is truly a righteous one.

OWING to the break of the mark, it is stated that the Dutch residing at Cleeve, on the German Dutch frontier, are declining to use it any longer as the medium of exchange in their dealings with the German smugglers who carry on a brisk trade in the area. Instead, a system of barter, using eggs as the medium, has been instituted. It is to be hoped that the eggs will not break too.

THERE is being held in trust by the French Academy the sum of \$50,000 for the first man who establishes communication with Mars. It is to be hoped that the first man who does so will not neglect to get into communication with the Academy.